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ABSTRACT

Statistical information about foreign students attending Canadian educational institutions and on Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who have obtained their university education abroad is presented and discussed. A review of Canada's dependence on foreign-trained university graduates indicates that almost 20 percent of Canadian university graduates obtained their degrees abroad and that about 60 percent of doctoral graduates obtained their degrees abroad. The number of Canadians studying abroad declined from nearly 16,000 during the 1960s to around 10,000 by the mid-seventies, but this number has begun growing again. About 75 percent of these Canadians are studying in the U.S., with most of the remainder in either British or French universities. There was a marked growth in the number of foreign students admitted to Canada between 1973 and 1976, but the number declined in 1977. Foreign students constituted about 5.3 percent of total full- and part-time university enrollment in 1977-1978 and significantly higher percentages at the masters and doctoral levels. The percentage of foreign students attending Canadian educational institutions who come from the U.S. declined between 1973 and 1977, while the proportion from Hong Kong and from underdeveloped countries had increased substantially. Data are presented on the geographic distribution of foreign students in Canada, on their level and place of study, and on their geographic origin. Appendices include sources of data, explanatory notes on the limitations of the data, tables, and a discussion of marginal student costs. (SC)

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FOREIGN STUDENTS IN CANADA AND CANADIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

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Prepared by:
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March 13, 1978

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. It is estimated that almost 20% of the highly qualified manpower in Canada obtained their university degree abroad; at the doctoral level, this percentage is close to 60%.

2. The number of Canadians studying abroad declined from nearly 16,000 during the sixties, to around 10,000 by the mid-seventies but recently this number has been growing again. About 75% of them are in the United States, a large proportion at the graduate level. The number in British universities has remained constant - about 1,000 each year; and the number of Canadian students in France has increased to about the same level.

3. There was marked growth in the number of foreign students admitted to Canada, rising from 30,000 to 56,000 between 1973 and 1976. However, the number has declined to 52,500 in 1977. This decrease was primarily at the secondary and post-secondary non-university levels. The number of foreign students in universities has stabilized at 29,500.

4. As a percentage of total full- and part-time university enrolment, the number of foreign students went from 3.0% in 1973-74 to an estimated 5.3% in 1977-78, with considerable variation by province and university.

5. The origin of foreign students at Canadian educational institutions has changed during the five years between 1973 to 1977. For example, in 1973, 30% were from the United States; in 1977, this percentage declined to 15%. The proportion from Hong Kong increased from 21% to almost one-third (6,200 to 16,500). Those from the 29 least-developed countries grew from 1,500 to about 2,500.

6. During the academic year 1976-77 an estimated 5.0% of all full-time undergraduates were foreign; at the masters level, the percentage was 16%, and at the doctoral the proportion was 22%, with substantial variation by field of study, and by province.

7. Fewer than 8% of foreign students were sponsored by the Canadian Government.

FOREWORD

Dr. von Zur-Muehlen's lastest report is another valuable contribution to knowledge about foreign students in Canada and Canadian students abroad. This study emphasizes the reporting of statistical information rather than its analysis. It is left to readers to draw their own conclusions.

The statistics are of particular interest this year because this is the first year in which changes in federal and provincial fiscal arrangements, immigration regulations and fees policies will be felt.

Several significant trends are highlighted in the 1977-78 data. For example, in 1977 there was a small but important decline in the numbers of foreign students in Canada. In addition, although the number of students coming to Canada from the United States has remained relatively constant, the proportion has dropped markedly from 30% in 1971 to about 15% in 1977. As well, over the last decade there has been a marked decline in the number of Canadians studying abroad, although in 1977 the total increased slightly.

Dr. von Zur-Muelen's data points to a serious factor for consideration before Canada changes its foreign student policies. He shows that a large fraction of the highly qualified manpower in Canada has been trained abroad. In fact, 1973 data indicated that nearly 60% of Canada's Ph.D.'s studied overseas.

The Canadian Bureau for International Education is very concerned with policies and practices that effect foreign students in Canada. A recent series of "Papers on Foreign Student Issues" published by the Bureau presents information additional to the facts detailed in this report. Dr. von Zur-Muehlen's research substantially increases Canadian knowledge about foreign student issues and is required reading for those who aim to make informed policy decisions.

James McBride, Executive Director,
Canadian Bureau for International
Education.

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INTRODUCTION*

The question of foreign students at Canadian educational institutions is likely to continue to be an issue. The purpose of this report is to update statistical information about them, primarily in the university sector. At the same time, recent data will be provided on Canadian citizens and landed immigrants who have obtained their university education abroad.

In 1977, Parliament passed a new Immigration Act, although it has not yet been proclaimed. The new Immigration Act with its regulations, will likely have an impact on the foreign student population in Canada. Also the federal government and the provinces agreed to a new fiscal arrangement for financing post-secondary education. The consequences of the new financial arrangements are difficult to determine at this point, but no provision was made to deal with foreign students in Canada as a separate issue. Some recent developments at the provincial level are of interest. Alberta and Ontario have initiated differential foreign student fees in 1977 and Quebec has done likewise in 1978. Other countries have instituted procedures to limit the number of foreign students within their jurisdictions.

This report is part of a series prepared over the past three years, by the author in which many of the issues raised here were treated, although not necessarily in the

* As in many of my other reports, the clerical assistance of Mrs. E. Kealey is gratefully acknowledged together with the editorial skills of Ms. M.S. Devereaux and Mrs. J. Greig and the secretarial support of Mrs. Christine Jolicoeur. Ms. Keira Hawkins from the Canadian Bureau for International Education has provided very thoughful editorial commentary.

same context.(1) This study summarizes the highlights from the other reports and provides current information.(2)

Appendices A and B fulfill a subsidiary function of this report: to assess the quality of available foreign student data. Concern has frequently been expressed about limitations of the existing data base, but this appears unwarranted. Trends in the number and characteristics of foreign students in Canada are known. Details necessary for precise financial accounting are insufficient, but there is ample information to devise policy options. Other Appendices provide background information and supporting data.

Although the topic of foreign students has recently received considerable public attention, sources and research on this subject are limited. However, in 1977-78 the Canadian Bureau for International Education published a number of studies on foreign students in Canada and these reports supplement the statistical information in this monograph.

(1) "Canadian Students Abroad and Foreign Students in Canada"; "Foreign Students in Canada: Notes on Some of the Unresolved Issues"; "Foreign Students at Canadian Universities"; "Foreign Student Issues in 1976-77"; "The Foreign Student Issue Updated"; and "Foreign Students in Canada, 1977-78".

(2) If not otherwise indicated, the data are unpublished immigration statistics or enrolment information from Statistics Canada data file.

CHAPTER I

Canada's Dependence on Foreign-trained University Manpower

For the first time in 1973, the Highly Qualified Manpower Survey collected information about where Canada's university-trained population earned their degrees. As can be expected, a sizeable number of Canadian citizens and landed immigrants obtained their credentials abroad: 116,005 of the 630,560 degree-holders (Table 1). This includes Canadian citizens by birth, landed immigrants, and landed immigrants who became Canadians. Expressed differently, 18.4% of those with a degree earned it in another country: 8.9% in the United States; 3.3% in the United Kingdom; 3.2% in Europe, and 3.0% in other countries.

Since 1967, the Commission of Employment and Immigration's point system has encouraged the immigration of persons with high educational qualifications. Many of the 19,015 degree-holders from "other" countries came from developing nations.

In addition to those who have at least one degree, about 100,000 Canadians and landed immigrants obtained "some" university education abroad. As well, many post-secondary non-university graduates received their training abroad. The proportion of females with a foreign degree was slightly less than that of males: 17.5% versus 18.8%.

Table 1

Degree Origin of Highly Qualified Manpower in Canada by Country and by Sex, 1971

	Male			Female			Total		
	All Degrees*	Masters**	earned doctorates**	All Degrees*	Masters**	earned doctorates**	All Degrees*	Masters**	earned doctorates**
Canada	353,885 (81.2)	51,680 (73.7)	10,435 (41.8)	160,670 (82.4)	16,135 (68.4)	1,160 (46.9)	514,555 (81.6)	67,815 (72.4)	11,595 (42.3)
United Kingdom	16,305 (3.7)	1,775 (2.5)	3,570 (14.3)	4,600 (2.4)	205 (0.9)	255 (10.3)	20,905 (3.3)	1,980 (2.1)	3,825 (14.0)
Other Europe	16,045 (3.7)	1,025 (1.5)	2,240 (9.0)	4,195 (2.2)	365 (1.5)	215 (8.7)	20,240 (3.2)	1,390 (1.5)	2,455 (9.0)
United States	38,380 (8.8)	14,450 (20.6)	7,940 (31.8)	17,465 (9.0)	6,115 (25.9)	790 (31.9)	55,845 (8.9)	20,565 (21.9)	8,730 (31.8)
Other Countries	11,080 (2.5)	1,200 (1.7)	755 (3.0)	7,935 (4.1)	770 (3.3)	55 (2.2)	19,015 (3.0)	1,970 (2.1)	810 (3.0)
Sub-Total Foreign	81,810 (18.8)	18,450 (26.3)	14,505 (58.2)	34,195 (17.5	7,455 (31.6)	1,315 (53.1)	116,005 (18.4)	25,905 (27.6)	15,820 (57.7)
Grand Total	435,695 (100.0)	70,130 (100.0)	24,940 (100.0)	194,865 (100.0)	23,590 (100.0)	2,475 (100.0)	630,560 (100.0)	93,720 (100.0)	27,415 (100.0)

* Includes general degrees, specialized undergraduate degrees, post-bachelor and graduate diplomas and certificates, masters degrees, and earned doctorates; percentage by country in brackets.

** The masters and earned doctorates columns includes also those degree holders who had obtained their graduate degrees between 1971 and 1973 in Canada, but excludes landed immigrants who arrived after 1971 and those Canadians who returned after 1971 with a graduate degree.

Source: Highly Qualified Manpower Survey of 1973, unpublished data.

At the graduate level, the proportion of foreign master's degrees was 27.6% (25,905 degrees), the majority (20,565) from the United States. Of the 27,415 earned doctorates, 15,820 (57.7%) were of foreign origin. By country, 31.8% of all Ph.D's had been obtained in the United States; 14.0% in Britain; 9.0% in Europe, and 3.0% in other countries.

The Highly Qualified Manpower Survey provided a snapshot of the university-trained population in 1971. Table 1 is based on the survey, although somewhat modified. Many immigrants who arrived after the 1971 Census, and Canadians who received university training abroad between 1971 and 1976 must be added to these figures to show the extent of Canada's indebtedness to foreign countries. That indebtedness is most evident at the doctoral level.

As already stated, more than half of those in Canada with earned doctorates in 1973 were graduates of a foreign university. This dependence on education in other countries varied by discipline. For example, of the 2,505 earned doctorates in engineering, 49.1% were Canadian degrees, 20.8% had been granted by U.S. universities, and the same percentage by the United Kingdom (Table 2). In the case of chemistry, 53.7% of the 3,035 Ph.D's were conferred by a Canadian university.

In contrast, the proportion of Canadian Ph.D's in the humanities and social sciences was considerably smaller; as an illustration, 36.6% in English and

Table 2

Origin of Earned Doctorates by Country
and Selected Disciplines, 1973

Country	Economics	Sociology	English	Chemistry	Engineering
Canada	200	105	350	1,630	1,230
	(21.6)	(22.6)	(36.6)	(53.7)	(49.1)
United States	485	280	390	435	520
	(52.4)	(60.2)	(40.8)	(14.3)	(20.8)
United Kingdom	80	30	160	665	520
	(8.6)	(6.5)	(16.8)	(21.9)	(20.8)
France	65	30	5	30	25
	(7.0)	(6.4)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Other countries	95	20	50	275	210
	(10.3)	(4.3)	(5.2)	(9.1)	(8.4)
Sub-Total Foreign Countries	725	360	605	1,405	1,275
	(78.4)	(77.4)	(63.4)	(46.3)	(50.9)
Total	925	465	955	3,035	2,505

Note: Percentage distribution by country in brackets.

Source: Highly Qualified Manpower Survey of 1973, unpublished data.

22.6% in sociology. Out of 925 Ph.D's in economics, only 21.6% were Canadian degrees; 485 were from the United States. This group includes Canadians who went to U.S. universities, as well as Americans who migrated to Canada, (mostly during the sixties), many of whom later became Canadian citizens.

Table 2 provides similar information about the United Kingdom, France and other countries, for selected disciplines. In most of the sciences, the United Kingdom has been the primary source of foreign Ph.D's.

Tables 1 and 2 reveal Canada's history of heavy reliance on foreign countries for training highly qualified manpower. Another specific illustration indicates Canada's indebtedness to foreign universities. Only about 40% of the 30,000 full-time teachers at Canadian universities obtained their highest degree in Canada; almost as many (more than one-third) did so in the United States.

CHAPTER II

Canadian Students Abroad during the Seventies

It has almost been a tradition for many Canadians to attend university abroad, especially in the United States and Europe. Until the mid-sixties, most Canadian universities, at the graduate level in particular, were still evolving, and an opportunity to go to an internationally known institution was attractive. In 1969, according to UNESCO data, 15,632 Canadians were studying in foreign countries (Table 3), however, the number declined to 11,908 in 1973.(1)

This drop is mainly attributable to the decrease in Canadian students at U.S. universities from 13,318 to 8,747. Thus, while in 1969, 85.2% of all Canadian students abroad were studying in the United States, by 1973 the percentage was 73.4%. In contrast, the proportion in Europe increased from 13.0% to 24.0%, most of them in the United Kingdom and France. However, the number in the United Kingdom remained reasonably constant at about 1,000 but those in France almost doubled, reaching 1,067 in 1973. Other European countries, such as Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, each accounted for about 100. Another 129 Canadians were studying in Australia and New Zealand.

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(1) Part I of the series "Canadian Students Abroad and Foreign Students in Canada" contains more details, particularly historical information and data on field of study. Unfortunately more recent information is not available.

Table 3

Canadian University Students Abroad by Geographic Region or Country, 1969 to 1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Africa	21 (0.1)	21 (0.1)	14 (0.1)	21 (0.2)	25 (0.2)
Asia (primarily Israel and Japan)	155 (1.0)	163 (1.1)	134 (1.0)	139 (1.0)	150 (1.3)
Australia and New Zealand	104 (0.7)	108 (0.7)	109 (0.8)	129 (1.0)	129 (1.1)
United States	13,318 (85.2)	12,595 (83.0)	10,396 (79.5)	9,679 (76.7)	8,747 (73.4)
Europe	2,026 (13.0)	2,280 (15.0)	2,418 (18.5)	2,652 (21.0)	2,856 (24.0)
Belgium	74	90	86	115	84
France	560	663*	765	916*	1,067
Germany	107	115	167	167*	167
United Kingdom	992	1,118	1,032	1,074	1,100*
Switzerland	104	104	134	111	120
Other Countries	8 (0.0)	10 (0.1)	2 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Total	15,632	15,177	13,073	12,621	11,908

* Estimated

Note: Percentage distribution by geographic region or country in brackets.

Source: Adapted from UNESCO data.

The majority were enrolled in the humanities and social sciences. For example, in 1971, 67.3% of the Canadians in the United States were registered in the human sciences; percentages in this field of study were even higher in Europe: 71.3% in the United Kingdom and 82% in France (Table 4). A total of 726 (5.7%) Canadians were enrolled in foreign medical science programs.

Canadian Students in the United States

The number of Canadian students in the United States is recorded by the Institute of International Education in its annual publication, Open Doors. This source confirms the substantial decline in the number of Canadians in the United States indicated by UNESCO. Similarly, data from the U.S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization show a decrease in Canadians studying there. Their numbers rose from about 8,000 in 1963-64 to more than 12,000 at the end of the decade (Table 5). By the early-seventies, the total dropped back to 8,000. However, a more comprehensive foreign student survey in the United States seems to indicate that the number of Canadian students studying in the United States is rising and recent estimates show 11,000.(2)

More than 40% of all Canadian students in the United States were at the graduate level. The number of doctoral students grew rapidly from 1,125 in 1963-64 to a high of 1,8[illegible] in 1967-68, but has since fallen. This is, of course, related to the expansion of Ph.D. education at Canadian universities, Canadian fellowship and scholarship programs, and a general decline in the demand for doctorates. By contrast, enrolment in professional

(2) This information is tentative because the compatability of the two data series has not been established. (See also Appendix A for additional information).

Table 4

Canadian University Students Abroad by Field of Study, 1971

Field of Study	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Australia	Belgium	Other Countries	Total
Humanities, Education and Fine Arts	4,129 (39.7)	410 (39.7)	570 (74.5)	130 (77.8)	24 (25.5)	31 (36.0)	115 (61.5)	5,409 (42.5)
Social Sciences and Law	2,866 (27.6)	326 (31.6)	57 (7.5)	10 (6.0)	13 (13.8)	26 (30.2)	23 (12.3)	3,321 (26.1)
Natural Sciences	1,206 (11.6)	116 (11.2)	78 (10.2)	16 (9.6)	27 (28.7)	3 (3.5)	7 (3.7)	1,453 (11.4)
Engineering	732 (7.0)	91 (8.8)	— (0.0)	4 (2.4)	14 (14.9)	2 (2.3)	7 (3.7)	850 (6.7)
Medical Sciences	562 (5.4)	42 (4.1)	60 (7.8)	3 (1.8)	10 (10.6)	23 (26.7)	26 (13.9)	726 (5.7)
Agriculture	261 (2.5)	4 (0.4)	— (0.0)	3 (1.8)	3 (3.2)	— (0.0)	1 (0.5)	272 (2.1)
Not Specified	640 (6.2)	43 (4.2)	— (0.0)	1 (0.6)	3 (3.2)	1 (1.2)	8 (4.3)	696 (5.5)
Total	10,396	1,032	765	167	94	86	187	12,727

Note: Percentage distribution by field of study in brackets.

Source: Adapted from UNESCO Statistics

Table 5

Canadian Students at U.S. Universities by Level, 1963-64 to 1976-77

	Under-Graduates	Professional Programs	Masters	Doctorates	Sub-total Graduate	Percent Graduate	Total
1963-64	5,056	593	1,268	1,125	2,986	37.1	8,042
1964-65	5,360	707	1,327	1,288	3,322	38.3	8,682
1965-66	5,760	788	1,392	1,409	3,589	38.4	9,349
1966-67	7,189	1,314	1,636	1,670	4,620	39.1	11,809
1967-68	6,888	1,246	1,733	1,813	4,792	41.0	11,680
1968-69	7,276	1,447	1,974	1,747	5,168	41.5	12,444
1969-70	7,247	1,369	2,122	1,716	5,207	41.8	12,454
1970-71	6,902	1,902	1,821	1,531	5,254	43.2	12,156
1971-72	5,722	1,110	1,787	1,316	4,213	42.4	9,935
1972-73	5,357	1,793	1,143	1,023	3,959	42.5	9,316
1973-74	4,821	2,099	737	517	3,353	41.0	8,174
1974-75*	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,430
1975-76*	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,540
1976-77*	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,120

Note: Exclude special students which accounted for about 250 additional students each year, and a few hundred who did not answer between 1963-64 and 1973-74.

* The basis of collecting foreign student data in the United States was changed; consequently the data sets are not comparable after 1973-74 (see also Appendix A for additional information).

Source: Institute of International Education (New York), Open Doors (1963 to 1976), and correspondence with the Institute.

programs, which include M.B.A's and Master's of Education, grew during the early seventies to more than 2,000 in 1973-74.

Some Canadian students attending American universities may be long-time residents of the United States (such as children of Canadians who reside there but retain Canadian citizenship), and are unlikely to return to Canada. Others may work in the United States after graduation. Therefore, the number who return with a university degree is apt to be smaller than the number of degrees granted to Canadians. On the other hand, some will come back after gaining work experience, although the exact number is difficult to estimate.

There are and have been many more Canadians at U.S. universities than Americans studying in Canada. Of all foreign students at Canadian educational institutions, the proportion from the United States fell from 30% to 15% between 1973 and 1977. This decline was particularly marked in 1977 when there were 1,425 fewer American students than in the previous year.(3)

Canadian Students in Britain

The Association of Commonwealth Universities publishes the number of Canadian students at British universities in the Commonwealth Universities Yearbook. This information is broken down by characteristics such as level of study, sex, and financial support available. According to the Yearbook, the Canadian student population at British universities grew from 502 in 1960-61

(3) The trend in composition of foreign students in Canada will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter III and IV.

Table 6

Canadian Students in British Universities by Level and Sex, 1960-61 to 1975-76

	Under-Graduate	Percent Under-Graduate	Graduate	Percent Graduate	Total	Male	Percent Male	Female	Percent Female	Known to hold Award	Percent with Award
1960-61	98	19.5	404	80.5	502	436	86.9	66	13.1	226	45.0
1961-62	117	20.9	442	79.1	559	480	85.9	79	14.1	279	49.9
1962-63	104	15.8	553	84.2	657	553	84.2	104	15.8	311	47.3
1963-64	110	16.9	542	83.1	652	559	85.7	93	14.3	328	50.3
1964-65	98	14.9	559	85.1	657	558	84.9	99	15.1	341	51.9
1965-66	98	14.8	562	85.2	660	548	83.0	112	17.0	363	55.0
1966-67	114	15.4	628	84.6	742	608	81.9	134	18.1	384	51.8
1967-68	93	11.9	691	88.1	784	648	82.7	136	17.3	429	54.7
1968-69	92	11.1	734	88.9	826	696	84.3	130	15.7	452	54.7
1969-70	104	11.2	827	88.8	931	764	82.1	167	17.9	486	52.2
1970-71	124	11.8	928	88.2	1,052	868	82.5	184	17.5	503	47.8
1971-72	93	9.6	880	90.4	973	776	79.8	197	20.2	682	70.1
1972-73	97	9.7	898	90.3	995	773	77.7	222	22.3	455	45.7
1973-74	170	17.9	780	82.1	950	713	75.0	237	24.9	290	30.5
1974-75	238	25.8	686	74.2	924	667	72.2	257	27.8	329	35.6
1975-76	255	29.4	612	70.6	867	640	73.8	227	26.2	375	43.3

Source: Commonwealth Universities Yearbook (1960 to 1975), and correspondence with the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

to a high of 1,052 in 1970-71, but declined to 867 in 1975-76 (Table 6). Whereas about 80.5% were at the graduate level, this percentage dropped to 70.6%. The proportion of female students rose from 13.1% in 1960-61 to 26.2% in 1975-76. Another interesting fact emerges. The proportion of students holding a financial award increased more than 50% during the sixties, reaching a high of 70.1% in 1971-72. It has since fallen, indicating a decrease in the availability of financial support.

CHAPTER III

Foreign Students in Canada
An Overview, 1973 to 1977

According to immigration statistics, during the calendar year 1973, 30,336 foreign students were admitted to Canada under the Immigration Act with non-immigrant status of 7(1)(F), (Table 7).[1] The total increased by about one-third to 41,012 in 1974, by an additional 25.5% to 51,459 in 1975, and to 55,902 in 1976 representing a percentage increase of 8.6% over the previous year.[2] In 1977, however, the number of foreign students declined by 3,322 from the 1976 figure.

Nearly half (46.3% in 1975) attended educational institutions in Ontario, although in 1976 the number in that province increased only slightly. The greatest proportional gains between 1973 and 1977 were in the Prairie Provinces where the growth rate of foreign students was well above the national average.

Foreign students can be broken down by type of study and region (Table 8): from 1973 to 1975, the number in secondary schools almost doubled from 5,320 to 9,408, university students increased 61% from 14,894 to 24,004, and post-secondary non-

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(1) The 7(1)(F) category of the Immigration Act refers to the authority of the Department to admit non-immigrants into Canada as students.

(2) Although a time series longer than five years is desirable, changes in immigration regulations make comparisons before 1973 meaningless. However, a historical series on foreign students in Canada was presented in "Canadian Students Abroad and Foreign Students in Canada", Part I.

Table 7

Foreign Students by Intended Province, 1973 to 1977

Province	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	126	0.4	176 (39.7)	0.4	202 (14.8)	0.4	216 (6.9)	0.4	242 (12.0)	0.5
Prince Edward Island	104	0.3	74 (-28.9)	0.2	91 (23.0)	0.2	78 (-14.3)	0.1	84 (7.7)	0.2
Nova Scotia	1,060	3.5	1,342 (26.6)	3.3	1,376 (2.5)	2.7	1,623 (18.0)	2.9	1,740 (7.2)	3.3
New Brunswick	452	1.5	562 (24.3)	1.4	587 (4.4)	1.1	671 (14.3)	1.2	737 (9.8)	1.4
Quebec	7,550	24.9	9,998 (32.4)	24.4	11,967 (19.7)	23.3	13,761 (15.0)	24.6	13,058 (-5.1)	24.8
Ontario	13,140	43.3	18,378 (39.9)	44.8	23,851 (29.8)	46.3	24,305 (1.9)	43.5	21,999 (-9.5)	41.8
Manitoba	887	2.9	1,418 (59.9)	3.5	2,073 (46.2)	4.0	2,376 (14.6)	4.3	2,481 (4.4)	4.7
Saskatchewan	1,056	3.5	1,359 (28.7)	3.3	1,868 (37.5)	3.6	2,500 (33.8)	4.5	2,136 (-14.6)	4.1
Alberta	2,935	9.7	3,918 (33.5)	9.6	5,043 (28.7)	9.8	5,466 (8.4)	9.8	5,357 (-2.0)	10.2
British Columbia	3,026	10.0	3,787 (25.1)	9.2	4,401 (16.2)	8.6	4,907 (11.5)	8.8	4,746 (-3.3)	9.0
Total	30,336	100.0	41,012 (35.2)	100.0	51,459 (25.5)	100.0	55,902 (8.6)	100.0	52,580 (-6.0)	100.0

Note: Percentage change over previous year in brackets.

Table 8

Foreign Students by Intended Level of Study and by Region, 1973 to 1977

Region	Primary	Change	Secondary	Change	Post-sec. Non-univ.	Change	University	Change	Other	Change	Total	Change
Atlantic												
1973	13		94		87		1,352		196		1,742	
1974	19	+ 6	169	+ 75	87	0	1,649	+ 297	230	+ 34	2,154	+ 412
1975	23	+ 4	186	+ 17	95	+ 8	1,702	+ 53	250	+ 20	2,256	+ 102
1976	18	- 5	186	0	79	- 16	2,034	+ 332	271	+ 21	2,588	+ 332
1977	21	+ 3	192	+ 6	120	+ 41	2,239	+ 205	231	- 40	2,803	+ 215
Quebec												
1973	246		701		1,052		4,696		855		7,550	
1974	326	+ 80	921	+ 220	1,477	+ 425	5,554	+ 858	1,720	+ 865	9,998	+ 2448
1975	377	+ 51	1,136	+ 215	1,601	+ 124	6,810	+ 1256	2,043	+ 323	11,967	+ 1969
1976	448	+ 71	1,356	+ 220	1,524	- 77	8,241	+ 1431	2,191	+ 148	13,760	+ 1793
1977	459	+ 11	1,196	- 160	1,683	+ 159	8,127	- 114	1,593	- 598	13,058	- 702
Ontario												
1973	155		2,541		3,525		5,875		1,044		13,140	
1974	240	+ 85	3,770	+ 1229	5,535	+ 2010	7,141	+ 1266	1,692	+ 648	18,378	+ 5238
1975	303	+ 63	5,199	+ 1429	6,170	+ 635	9,886	+ 2745	2,293	+ 601	23,851	+ 5473
1976	317	+ 14	4,872	- 327	4,659	- 1511	11,936	+ 2050	2,521	+ 228	24,305	+ 454
1977	360	+ 43	4,310	- 562	3,607	- 1052	11,638	- 298	2,084	- 437	21,999	- 2307
Prairie												
1973	56		990		829		1,802		1,201		4,878	
1974	68	+ 12	1,452	+ 462	1,481	+ 652	2,530	+ 728	1,164	- 37	6,695	+ 1817
1975	90	+ 22	1,580	+ 128	1,685	+ 204	4,212	+ 1682	1,417	+ 253	8,984	+ 2289
1976	111	+ 21	1,460	- 120	1,862	+ 177	5,525	+ 1313	1,384	- 33	10,342	+ 1358
1977	117	+ 6	1,395	- 65	1,686	- 176	5,497	- 28	1,279	- 105	9,974	- 368
Pacific												
1973	98		994		567		1,169		198		3,026	
1974	143	+ 45	1,166	+ 172	1,010	+ 443	1,162	- 7	306	+ 108	3,787	+ 761
1975	136	- 7	1,307	+ 141	1,060	+ 50	1,394	+ 232	504	+ 198	4,401	+ 614
1976	175	+ 39	1,423	+ 116	1,022	- 38	1,700	+ 306	587	+ 83	4,907	+ 506
1977	175	0	1,367	- 56	721	- 301	1,879	+ 179	604	+ 17	4,746	- 161

Table 8 (cont'd)

Foreign Students by Intended Level of Study and Region, 1973 to 1977

Region	Primary	Change	Secondary	Change	Post-sec. Non-univ.	Change	University	Change	Other	Change	Total	Change
Total												
1973	568		5,320		6,060		14,894		3,494		30,336	
1974	796	+ 228	7,478	+ 2158	9,590	+ 3530	18,036	+ 3142	5,112	+ 1618	41,012	+ 10,676
1975	929	+ 133	9,408	+ 1930	10,611	+ 1021	24,004	+ 5968	6,507	+ 1395	51,459	+ 10,447
1976	1,069	+ 140	9,297	- 111	9,146	- 1465	29,436	+ 5432	6,954	+ 447	55,902	+ 4,443
1977	1,132	+ 63	8,460	- 837	7,817	- 1339	29,380	- 56	5,791	-1163	52,580	- 3,322

university students, 68% from 6,060 to 10,611. The number in the "other" category, which includes students in hospitals, religious institutions, and special technical and business institutes or colleges, almost doubled: from 3,494 to 6,507. Table 8 also shows the regional shifts which occurred between 1973 and 1977. A regional breakdown reveals that the main decline at the post-secondary non-university level was in Ontario: from 6,170 to 3,607. The "other" category decreased by 1,163 between 1976 and 1977.

Between 1975 and 1977, changes occurred in the level at which foreign students were studying, and their locale. The number of secondary and post-secondary non-university students declined from 9,408 to 8,460 and from 10,611 to 7,817 respectively. Foreign university students increased from 24,004 to 29,436 in 1976 but leveled off to 29,380 in 1977.

The intended province of study for university students only is shown in Table 9. Ontario accounted for about 40% and Quebec for slightly less than 30%, while the Prairie Provinces increased their share from 11.1% in 1973 to 18.3% in 1977.

Table 10 shows the composition of foreign students by geographic origin and level of study. The number of Asian students increased spectacularly for the five types of education from 9,904 in 1973 to 25,434 accounting for almost 50% of all foreign students in 1977.

Table 11 relates the number of foreign university students admitted during the calendar year 1973 to 1977 to total full- and part-time

Table 9

Foreign University Students by Intended Province,
1973 to 1977

Province	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Newfoundland	83 (0.6)	127 (0.7)	142 (0.6)	163 (0.6)	193 (0.7)
Prince Edward Island	61 (0.4)	61 (0.3)	67 (0.3)	58 (0.2)	62 (0.2)
Nova Scotia	927 (6.5)	1,189 (6.8)	1,137 (4.8)	1,334 (4.6)	1,463 (5.1)
New Brunswick	264 (1.9)	289 (1.6)	310 (1.3)	416 (1.4)	454 (1.6)
Quebec	4,650 (32.8)	5,494 (31.4)	6,771 (28.9)	8,164 (28.4)	8,105 (28.2)
Ontario	5,675 (40.0)	6,991 (40.0)	9,757 (41.7)	11,631 (40.5)	11,370 (39.6)
Manitoba	449 (3.2)	703 (4.0)	1,070 (4.6)	1,406 (4.9)	1,623 (5.6)
Saskatchewan	250 (1.8)	386 (2.2)	896 (3.8)	1,633 (5.7)	1,379 (4.8)
Alberta	865 (6.1)	1,219 (7.0)	2,006 (8.6)	2,304 (8.0)	2,262 (7.9)
British Columbia	952 (6.7)	1,030 (5.9)	1,243 (5.3)	1,616 (5.6)	1,770 (6.2)
Sub-total	14,176 (100.0)	17,489 (100.0)	23,399 (100.0)	28,725 (100.0)	28,681 (100.0)
Other University-related institutions	774	546	605	711	699
Total	14,950	18,035	24,004	29,436	29,380
Percentage change over previous year		+20.6%	+33.1%	+22.6%	- 0.2%

Note: Percentage figures by province in brackets

Table 10

Foreign Students by Geographic Origin and Intended Level of Study, 1973 to 1977

Geographic Origin		Primary	Change	Secondary	Change	Post-sec. Non-univ.	Change	University	Change	Other	Change	Total	Change
Europe	1973	74		202		218		1,104		88		1,686	
	1974	91	+ 17	320	+ 118	326	+ 108	1,197	+ 93	160	+ 72	2,094	+ 408
	1975	125	+ 34	542	+ 222	356	+ 30	1,568	+ 371	275	+ 115	2,866	+ 772
	1976	166	+ 41	595	+ 53	353	− 3	1,943	+ 375	426	+ 151	3,483	+ 619
	1977	166	0	660	+ 65	377	+ 24	2,008	+ 65	378	− 48	3,589	+ 106
Africa	1973	25		105		703		1,867		167		2,867	
	1974	17	− 8	137	+ 32	1,110	+ 407	2,280	+ 413	262	+ 95	3,806	+ 939
	1975	29	+ 12	172	+ 35	1,152	+ 42	2,875	+ 595	315	+ 53	4,543	+ 737
	1976	32	+ 3	213	+ 41	912	− 240	3,350	+ 475	376	+ 60	4,883	+ 340
	1977	42	+ 10	239	+ 26	791	− 121	3,368	+ 18	305	− 70	4,745	− 138
Asia	1973	67		3,139		2,148		4,281		269		9,904	
	1974	115	+ 48	4,759	+ 1,620	3,735	+ 1,587	6,226	+ 1,945	645	+ 376	15,480	+ 5,576
	1975	140	+ 25	6,025	+ 1,266	4,847	+ 1,112	10,146	+ 3,920	1,175	+ 530	22,333	+ 6,853
	1976	168	+ 28	5,769	− 256	4,715	− 132	13,780	+ 3,634	1,508	+ 333	25,940	+ 3,607
	1977	159	− 9	4,968	− 801	4,099	− 616	14,706	+ 926	1,502	− 6	25,434	− 506
Australia	1973	5		36		8		124		10		183	
	1974	16	+ 11	51	+ 15	16	+ 8	149	+ 25	17	+ 7	249	+ 66
	1975	15	− 1	72	+ 21	27	+ 11	176	+ 27	24	+ 7	314	+ 65
	1976	11	− 4	90	+ 18	16	− 11	228	+ 52	20	− 4	365	+ 51
	1977	7	− 4	75	− 15	11	− 15	189	− 39	20	0	302	− 63
United States													
	1973	222		835		807		5,582		1,740		9,186	
	1974	294	+ 72	875	+ 40	985	+ 178	5,970	+ 388	1,848	+ 108	9,972	+ 786
	1975	273	− 21	872	− 3	898	− 87	6,062	+ 92	1,911	+ 63	10,016	+ 44
	1976	305	+ 32	786	− 86	603	− 295	5,849	− 213	1,864	− 47	9,407	− 609
	1977	287	− 18	733	− 53	496	− 107	4,728	− 1,121	1,738	− 126	7,982	− 1,425

Table 10 (cont'd)

Foreign Students by Geographic Origin and Intended Level of Study, 1973 to 1977

Geographic Origin		Primary	Change	Secondary	Change	Post-sec. Non-univ.	Change	University	Change	Other	Change	Total	Change
Central America													
	1973	45		302		157		223		85		812	
	1974	31	− 14	286	− 16	164	+ 7	276	+ 53	160	+ 75	917	+ 105
	1975	36	+ 5	325	+ 39	133	− 31	413	+ 137	357	+ 197	1,264	+ 347
	1976	47	+ 11	341	+ 16	114	− 19	509	+ 96	423	+ 66	1,434	+ 170
	1977	41	− 6	291	− 50	130	+ 16	468	− 41	260	− 163	1,190	− 244
Caribbean	1973	113		632		1,214		1,253		325		3,537	
	1974	167	+ 54	761	+ 129	1,463	+ 249	1,368	+ 115	865	+ 540	4,624	+ 1,087
	1975	212	+ 45	963	+ 202	1,477	+ 14	1,769	+ 401	1,094	+ 229	5,515	+ 891
	1976	245	+ 33	1,006	+ 43	1,281	− 196	2,163	+ 394	1,205	+ 111	5,900	+ 385
	1977	315	+ 70	1,070	+ 64	1,049	− 232	2,156	− 7	814	− 391	5,404	− 498
South America													
	1973	21		206		1,049		490		336		2,102	
	1974	59	+ 38	286	+ 80	1,774	+ 725	541	+ 51	1,141	+ 805	3,801	+ 1,699
	1975	93	+ 34	432	+ 146	1,697	− 77	952	+ 411	1,344	+ 203	4,518	+ 717
	1976	87	− 6	487	+ 55	1,128	− 569	1,561	+ 609	1,113	− 231	4,376	− 142
	1977	112	+ 25	407	− 80	832	− 296	1,681	+ 120	751	− 362	3,783	− 593
Total*	1973	576		5,463		6,321		14,950		3,026		30,336	
	1974	799	+ 223	7,490	+ 2,027	9,590	+ 3,269	18,035	+ 3,085	5,098	+ 2,072	41,012	+ 10,676
	1975	929	+ 130	9,408	+ 1,918	10,611	+ 1,021	24,004	+ 5,969	6,507	+ 1,409	51,459	+ 10,447
	1976	1,069	+ 140	9,297	− 111	9,146	− 1,465	29,436	+ 5,432	6,954	+ 447	55,902	+ 4,443
	1977	1,132	+ 63	8,460	− 837	7,817	− 1,329	29,380	− 56	5,791	− 1,163	52,580	− 3,322

*Total includes Oceania and other not specified islands.

Table 11

Foreign University Students in Relation to Total Full- and Part-time Enrolment by Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78

Province	1973-74 Foreign Students	1973-74 All Students	1973-74 Percentage Foreign Students	1974-75 Foreign Students	1974-75 All Students	1974-75 Percentage Foreign Students
Newfoundland	83 (0.6)	10,237 (2.1)	0.8	127 (0.7)	9,530 (1.9)	1.3
Prince Edward Island	61 (0.4)	2,465 (0.5)	2.5	61 (0.3)	2,155 (0.4)	2.8
Nova Scotia	914 (6.4)	18,854 (3.9)	4.8	1,171 (6.7)	19,652 (4.0)	6.0
New Brunswick	264 (1.9)	14,354 (3.0)	1.8	289 (1.6)	14,568 (2.9)	2.0
Quebec	4,650 (32.6)	115,612 (24.1)	4.0	5,494 (31.2)	118,060 (23.8)	4.7
Ontario	5,675 (39.8)	203,794 (42.5)	2.8	6,991 (39.8)	212,550 (42.9)	3.3
Manitoba	449 (3.2)	26,551 (5.5)	1.7	703 (4.0)	27,440 (5.5)	2.6
Saskatchewan	250 (1.8)	18,004 (3.8)	1.4	386 (2.2)	18,687 (3.8)	2.1
Alberta	865 (6.1)	35,960 (7.5)	2.4	1,219 (6.9)	36,697 (7.4)	3.3
British Columbia	1,035 (7.3)	33,855 (7.1)	3.1	1,141 (6.5)	36,565 (7.4)	3.1
Total	14,246 (100.0)	479,686 (100.0)	3.0	17,582 (100.0)	495,904 (100.0)	3.5

Table 11 (cont'd)

Foreign University Students in Relation to Total Full- and Part-time Enrolment by Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78

University	1975-76			1976-77			1977-78*		
	Foreign students	All students	Percentage foreign students	Foreign students	All students	Percentage foreign students	Foreign students	All students	Percentage foreign students
Newfoundland	142 (0.6)	9,469 (1.8)	1.5	163 (0.6)	9,860 (1.8)	1.6	193 (0.7)	10,253 (1.9)	1.9
Prince Edward Island	67 (0.3)	2,350 (0.4)	2.9	58 (0.2)	2,332 (0.4)	2.5	62 (0.2)	2,358 (0.4)	2.6
Nova Scotia	1,118 (4.8)	20,971 (4.0)	5.3	1,294 (4.5)	21,396 (3.8)	6.0	1,405 (4.9)	21,438 (4.0)	6.6
New Brunswick	310 (1.3)	15,519 (2.9)	2.0	416 (1.4)	14,575 (2.6)	2.8	454 (1.6)	14,205 (2.6)	3.2
Quebec	6,771 (28.9)	129,128 (24.4)	5.2	8,164 (28.4)	142,618 (25.5)	5.7	8,105 (28.3)	139,730 (25.9)	5.8
Ontario	9,757 (41.5)	226,213 (42.7)	4.3	11,631 (40.4)	233,919 (41.9)	5.0	11,370 (39.7)	221,642 (41.1)	5.1
Manitoba	1,070 (4.6)	28,830 (5.4)	3.7	1,406 (4.9)	29,728 (5.3)	4.7	1,623 (5.7)	29,307 (5.4)	5.5
Saskatchewan	896 (3.8)	19,266 (3.6)	4.7	1,633 (5.7)	22,039 (4.0)	7.4	1,379 (4.8)	20,714 (3.8)	6.7
Alberta	2,006 (8.5)	39,240 (7.4)	5.1	2,304 (8.0)	40,094 (7.2)	5.7	2,262 (7.9)	39,470 (7.3)	5.7
British Columbia	1,345 (5.7)	39,273 (7.4)	3.4	1,675 (5.8)	41,432 (7.4)	4.0	1,770 (6.2)	40,377 (7.5)	4.4
Total	23,482 (100.0)	530,259 (100.0)	4.4	28,744 (100.0)	558,933 (100.0)	5.1	28,623 (100.0)	539,494 (100.0)	5.3

* Preliminary

enrolment in the Provinces.[3] The most striking feature of this data is that foreign students, as a percentage of total full- and part-time enrolment, grew from 3.0% in 1973-74 to an estimated 5.3% in 1977-78.[4]

The percentage of foreign students at Canadian universities is markedly lower than in the United Kingdom and France, where proportions were greater than 10% for full-time university students. However, the number in Canada has nearly doubled during the five years, from 14,246 (1973-74) to 28,744 (1976-77) with a slight decline to 28,623 in 1977-78. At the same time, total enrolment increased from 480,000 to 559,000 but experienced a decline to 540,000 in 1977-78. University enrolment and foreign student registration varied by province, and even more among institutions. (see Appendix B and Table C-1).

As shown in Table 11 the distribution of foreign student enrolment across the country is uneven, with Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta having more than their share of foreign students in 1977-78. Saskatchewan (6.7%) and Nova Scotia (6.6%) had the largest percentages of foreign students, although since 1973-74, the proportion in every province has risen. Saskatchewan's gain was greatest: from 1.4% to 6.7%.

(3) There are a number of difficulties in matching statistical series from different sources. Immigration statistics record the number of foreign students cumulatively by calendar year, while Statistics Canada data are based on actual enrolment as of December 1. Although by definition most foreign students should be registered in full-time study, it is advisable to relate the foreign student population admitted under the Immigration Act 7(1)(F) to both full- and part-time total enrolment reported by the universities. (see Appendices A and B for additional information).

(4) The enrolment data for 1977-78 are preliminary and subject to revision.

The number of foreign students at Memorial University represented 1.9% of 1977-78 enrolment; in absolute numbers, foreign students increased from 83 in 1973-74 to 193 in 1977-78. At the University of Prince Edward Island, the number of foreign students has remained reasonably constant during the five year period. Most other universities in the Atlantic region experienced only moderate growth in the number of foreign students.

Patterns are different in Quebec's English- and French-speaking universities. For example, the number of foreign students at McGill increased from 1,934 in 1973 to 2,853 in 1977-78 representing 15.5% of total enrolment in the latter year. Concordia almost tripled its number of foreign students from 878 to 2,619. This also meant that the percentage of foreign students increased from 3.3% to 13.2% during that period. In contrast, numbers at French-speaking universities remained stable. As an illustration, Montreal had 828 foreign students in 1973-74, and 944 in 1977-78.

In Ontario, the enrolment pattern of foreign students varied by institution. Trent and Laurentian had few in 1977-78: 60 and 70 respectively, or 1.9% and 1.2% of total enrolment. At the other extreme, those at Windsor rose from 549 in 1973-74 to 1,261 five years later, increasing from 5.9% to 11.8% as a proportion of the total. Toronto has always had many foreign students: 1,465 in 1973 (3.4%) and 3,053 in 1977-78. Since total enrolment was then 44,000, this represented only 6.9%. Of the 16 listed universities, nine had more than 500 foreign students in 1977-78 compared with three in 1973-74.

The most rapid growth in the number of foreign students occurred in the Prairie Provinces although some universities started from a very low base. From 379 in 1973-74, the number of foreign students at the University of Manitoba rose to 1,298 in 1977-78. This is expressed in percentage terms as 1.9% in 1973-74 and 6.3% five years later. The University of Winnipeg had 50 foreign students in 1973-74; 263 in 1977-78.

Numbers at the two universities in Saskatchewan (Saskatchewan and Regina) rose from 250 (1.4%) in 1973-74, to 1,379 (6.7%) in 1977-78. The pattern was similar at the three Alberta universities. For example, the number of foreign students at Calgary increased five-fold 212 to 1,011 accounting for 7.3% of total 1977-78 enrolment. The percentage in 1973-74 had been 1.8%.

In British Columbia, only Simon Fraser experienced a rapid increase, from 268 to 896. At U.B.C., numbers rose from 546 to 672.

The percentage change of foreign students by institution and province has been related to the change in total enrolment over the preceding year in Appendix Table C-2. For some universities there was a decline in foreign student enrolment and/or a decline in total enrolment.

The annual percentage change of foreign students and full- and part-time students, by province, has been tabulated for four years, 1974-75 to 1977-78. (Table 12). The total enrolment increase over the previous year was 3.4% in 1974-75, 6.9% in 1975-76 and 5.4% in 1976-77 while preliminary figures for 1977-78 indicate a 3.5% decline. The percentage changes in foreign students were much greater: 23.4% in 1974-75, 33.6% in 1975-76, 22.4% in 1976-77, and hardly any change for 1977-78 (-0.4%).

There was considerable variation among the provinces, three of which experienced declines in total enrolment. These percentage changes must be interpreted with care, particularly if absolute numbers are small. Nevertheless, the figures for most provinces, especially the Prairies, show a rapid rise in the number of foreign students. For example, Saskatchewan's foreign university student population increased by 54.4% in 1974-75, 132.1% in 1975-76, and 82.3% in 1976-77 but declined by 15.6% in 1977-78. The figures for Alberta are 40.9%, 64.6% 14.9%, and -1.8%. Ontario's pattern resembled the national average: 23.2%, 39.6%, 19.2%, but in 1977-78 it showed a decline of -2.8% as compared with the national average of -0.5%.

The same information, calculated for 47 universities shows considerable variation by institution. As will be discussed in Chapter 5 half the universities experienced an absolute decline in their numbers of foreign students in 1977-78.

Table 12

Annual Percentage Change of Foreign Students Compared with all Students by Province, 1974-75 to 1977-78

	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78 *	
	Percentage Change over previous year		Percentage Change over previous year		Percentage Change over previous year		Percentage Change over previous year	
	Foreign Students	All Students	Foreign Students	All Students	Foreign Students	All Students	Foreign Students	All Students
Newfoundland	53.0	- 6.9	11.8	- 0.7	14.8	4.1	18.4	4.0
Prince Edward Island	0.0	12.6	9.8	9.0	- 13.4	0.8	6.9	1.1
Nova Scotia	28.1	4.2	- 4.5	6.7	15.7	2.0	8.6	0.2
New Brunswick	9.5	1.5	7.3	6.5	34.2	- 6.1	9.1	- 2.5
Quebec	18.2	2.1	23.2	9.4	20.6	10.4	- 0.7	- 2.0
Ontario	23.2	4.3	39.6	6.4	19.2	3.4	- 2.8	- 5.2
Manitoba	56.6	3.3	52.2	5.1	31.4	3.1	15.4	- 1.4
Saskatchewan	54.4	3.8	132.1	3.1	82.3	14.4	15.6	- 6.0
Alberta	40.9	2.0	64.6	6.0	14.9	2.2	- 1.8	- 1.6
British Columbia	10.2	8.0	17.9	7.4	24.5	5.5	5.7	- 2.6
Total Canada	23.4	3.4	33.6	6.9	22.4	5.4	- 0.4	- 3.5

* Preliminary

As already stated, percentage change figures can be misleading, but they definitely show a trend: modest increases or a decline in total enrolment depending on the academic year; large gains, sometimes even a doubling, in the number of foreign students from one year to the next with the exception of 1977-78 where some universities experienced a decline.

CHAPTER IV

The Geographic Origin of Foreign Students

The geographic origin of all foreign students admitted to Canada has been tabulated for five calendar years (1973-1977). The countries of last permanent residence are grouped into nine categories according to their stage of economic development.(1) The "least developed" group includes 29 countries in Africa and Asia having a per capita GNP of less than $100, a literacy rate under 20%, and less than 10% of their GNP produced by the manufacturing sector.

In the past, the "least developed" countries have sent about 5% of the foreign students at all five levels of study. This percentage declined to 3.6% in 1976, but increased to 4.2% in 1977, (Table 13). The number from Guyana grew rapidly from 1,383 in 1973 to 3,155 in 1975, but dropped abruptly to 2,309 in 1976 and further to 1,673 in 1977, accounting for 3.2% of all foreign students. The proportion from the West Indies has also fallen: from 10.3% in 1973 to 8.0% in 1977. While the percentage from "developing" countries remained stable during the five years, the

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(1) The list of countries by category is a footnote to Table 13. In some instances, an arbitrary distinction was made between "developing" countries (India and Ghana) and "semi-industrialized" countries (Morocco and most of Latin America). "Oil-rich" countries include Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, but exclude Indonesia and Nigeria, which were classified as "developing". "Industrialized" countries refer to Europe, Israel, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The United States, Hong-Kong and Guyana are treated separately.

Table 13

Foreign Students in Canada by Country Groupings According to Stage of Economic Development, 1973 to 1977

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Least Developed Countries(1)	1,441	4.8	2,150 (49.2)	5.2	2,462 (14.5)	4.8	2,339 (-5.0)	3.6	2,166 (-7.4)	4.2
Guyana	1,383	4.6	2,902 (109.8)	7.1	3,155 (8.7)	6.1	2,309 (-26.8)	4.1	1,673 (-27.5)	3.2
West Indies and other islands(2)	3,139	10.3	3,777 (20.3)	9.2	4,547 (20.4)	8.8	5,002 (10.0)	8.8	4,148 (-17.1)	8.0
Developing countries(3)	3,830	12.6	5,269 (37.6)	12.8	6,283 (19.2)	12.2	6,750 (7.4)	12.2	6,509 (3.6)	12.5
Semi-Industrialized countries(4)	2,113	7.0	2,796 (32.3)	6.8	4,329 (54.8)	8.4	5,498 (27.0)	9.6	5,699 (+3.6)	11.0
Hong Kong	6,238	20.6	9,906 (58.8)	24.2	14,912 (50.5)	29.0	17,267 (15.8)	21.9	16,277 (-5.7)	31.4
Oil Rich countries(5)	637	2.1	1,301 (104.2)	3.2	1,772 (36.2)	3.4	2,534 (43.0)	4.2	2,749 (8.5)	5.3
Industrialized countries(6)	2,364	7.8	2,932 (24.0)	7.1	3,977 (35.6)	7.7	4,789 (20.4)	8.2	4,694 (-1.9)	9.0
United States	9,191	30.3	9,979 (8.6)	24.3	10,022 (0.4)	19.5	9,414 (-6.1)	17.4	7,982 (-15.2)	15.4
Total	30,336	100.0	41,012 (35.2)	100.0	51,459 (25.5)	100.0	55,902 (8.6)	100.0	51,897 (-7.2)	100.0

* Preliminary
Note: Percentage change over previous year in brackets

(1)

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Laos, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea - Portuguese, Lesotho, Malawi, Yemen Arab Republic, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Somali Republic, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta.

(2)

Antigua, Bahamas Islands, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Vincent, Trinidad - Tobago, others.

(3)

Angola, Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Malagasy Republic, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togoland, Zaire, Zambia, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Macao, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Timor - Portuguese, Vietnam North, Vietnam South, Honduras, Namibia.

(4)

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, French Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruquay, Algeria, Morocco, Rhodesia, Tunisia, Cyprus, Korea North, Korea South, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Panama, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico.

(5)

Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

(6)

Total Europe, South Africa, Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand.

absolute number almost doubled. The number from "semi-industrialized" countries, on the other hand, rose from 7.0% to 11.0% of the total.

The most spectacular increase was among students from Hong Kong: up from 6,238 in 1973 to 17,267 in 1976. In 1973, the British protectorate had ranked second to the U.S. as a source of foreign students. The pattern of Hong Kong students by level of study shows interesting shifts (Table 14). Secondary students declined in number from a high of 5,210 in 1975 to 3,801 in 1977. Similarly, post-secondary non-university students experienced a decline in 1977 over the previous year (2,476 and 2,894 respectively). At the university level, the number of Hong Kong students continued to grow from 2,115 (1973) to 9,397 (1977). During these five years, the proportion of Hong Kong students increased from 20.6% to 31.4%. In Ontario, in fact, at most universities, more than 40% of the foreign students are now from Hong Kong.

In contrast, the number of U.S. students had declined both absolutely and relatively from 30.3% in 1973 to 15.4% five years later. Between 1976 and 1977, the U.S. students dropped from 9,407 to 7,982, a decrease of 1,425 students, the majority of them at the university level (Table 15). A sizeable number of U.S. foreign students were attending institutions in the "other" category (bible colleges, medical trainees and special training institute).

Table 14

Hong Kong Students in Canada By
Intended Level of Study, 1973 to 1977

Year	Primary	Change	Secondary	Change	Post-secondary Non-university	Change
1973	45		2,763		1,195	
1974	63	+ 18	4,199	+1,436	1,946	+ 751
1975	81	+ 18	5,210	+1,011	2,760	+ 814
1976	64	- 17	4,667	- 543	2,894	+ 134
1977	73	+ 9	3,801	- 866	2,476	- 418

Year	University	Change	Other	Change	Total	Change
1973	2,115		120		6,238	
1974	2,499	+1,384	199	+ 79	9,906	+3,668
1975	6,378	+2,879	483	+ 284	14,912	+5,006
1976	9,027	+2,649	615	+ 132	17,267	+2,355
1977	9,397	+ 370	530	- 85	16,277	- 990

Table 15

United States Students in Canada
by Intended Level of Study, 1973 to 1977

Year	Primary	Change	Secondary	Change	Post-Secondary Non-University	Change
1973	222		835		807	
1974	294	+ 72	875	+ 40	985	+178
1975	273	- 21	872	- 3	898	- 87
1976	305	+ 32	786	- 86	603	-295
1977	287	- 18	733	- 53	496	-107

Year	University	Change	Other	Change	Total	Change
1973	5,582		1,740		9,186	
1974	5,970	+388	1,848	+108	9,972	+786
1975	6,062	+ 92	1,911	+ 63	10,016	+ 44
1976	5,849	-213	1,864	- 47	9,407	-609
1977	4,728	-1,121	1,738	-126	7,982	-1,425

The "developing" countries ranked third behind Hong Kong and the U.S., supplying about 12.5% of Canada's foreign students. "Industrialized" countries provided about 9.0%. The "oil-rich" countries sent 637 students in 1973 and 2,749 in 1977 - an impressive growth rate as they now represent 5.3% of the total.

For selected countries, a growth index has been developed using 1973 as a base of 100 (Table 16). In this group, only the United States shows an absolute decline. Some countries such as Iran, Malaysia and Venezuela increased their numbers four to six times: Iran from 311 in 1973 to 1,328 in 1977; Malaysia from 369 to 2,238, and Venezuela from 287 to 1,195.

Table 17 shows the change in distribution of foreign students at the university level between 1975 and 1977. Overall, the proportion in the university sector increased from 46.6% to 55.9%, although this shift varied according to country groupings. The percentage of American students, who had already been concentrated in universities, declined from 60.5% to 58.2%. In all other cases, both the numbers and percentages grew. A most substantial rise, occurred among students from Guyana, as the proportion attending university went from 14.9% to 35.4%. The increased concentration of students from the "least developed" countries at the university level was also noteworthy: from 40.1% to 49.2%.

Table 16

Foreign Students by Country of Last Residence, 1973 to 1977

Country	1973	1974	Change Over 1973	1975	Change Over 1974	1976	Change Over 1975	1977	Change Over 1976	1977 Growth Index 1973 = 100
Nigeria	698	1,242	+ 544	1,383	+ 141	1,445	+ 62	1,241	- 204	177.8
Hong Kong	6,238	9,906	+3,668	14,912	+5,006	17,267	+2,355	16,277	- 990	260.9
India	538	594	+ 56	818	+ 224	967	+ 149	880	- 87	163.6
Iran	311	864	+ 553	997	+ 133	1,158	+ 161	1,328	+ 170	427.0
Malaysia	369	655	+ 286	1,231	+ 576	1,750	+ 519	2,238	+ 488	606.5
United States	9,186	9,972	+ 786	10,016	+ 44	9,407	- 609	7,982	-1,425	-13.1
Mexico	475	555	+ 80	821	+ 266	939	+ 118	662	- 277	139.4
Jamaica	599	778	+ 179	1,130	+ 352	1,353	+ 223	1,184	- 169	197.7
Trinidad & Tobago	1,199	1,371	+ 172	1,587	+ 216	1,699	+ 112	1,457	- 242	121.5
Haiti	471	934	+ 463	1,077	+ 143	1,006	- 71	979	- 27	207.8
Guyana	1,383	2,902	+1,519	3,155	+ 253	2,309	- 846	1,673	- 636	121.0
Venezuela	287	361	+ 74	624	+ 263	1,210	+ 586	1,195	- 15	416.4
Sub-total	21,754	30,134	+8,380	37,751	+7,617	40,510	+2,759	37,096	-3,414	170.4
All other Countries	8,582	10,879	+2,297	13,708	+2,829	15,392	+1,684	15,484	+ 92	180.4
Total	30,336	41,013	+10,677	51,459	+10,446	55,902	+4,443	52,580	-3,322	173.3

Table 17

Foreign University Students by Country Groupings
According to Stage of Economic Development, 1973 to 1977

	1975			1976			1977		
	All Students	University	Percent University	All Students	University	Percent University	All Students	University	Percent University
	No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.	
Least developed Countries(1)	2,462	987	40.1	2,339	1,078	46.1	2,333	1,149	49.2
Guyana	3,155	469	14.9	2,309	600	26.0	1,673	592	35.4
West Indies and Other Islands (2)	4,547	1,722	37.9	5,002	2,082	41.6	4,537	2,085	46.0
Developing Countries (3)	6,283	3,276	52.1	6,750	3,925	58.1	6,509	3,873	59.6
Semi-Industrialized Countries (4)	4,329	2,082	48.1	5,499	2,839	51.6	5,688	3,219	56.6
Hong Kong	14,912	6,378	42.8	17,267	9,027	52.3	16,277	9,397	57.7
Oil Rich Countries (5)	1,772	855	48.3	2,534	1,386	54.7	2,749	1,543	56.1
Industrialized Countries (6)	3,977	2,160	54.3	4,789	2,713	56.7	4,702	2,666	56.7
United States	10,022	6,065	60.5	9,414	5,849	62.1	7,982	4,728	58.2
Total	51,459	23,994	46.6	55,903	29,499	52.8	52,580	29,380	55.9

See page 44 for footnotes.

The geographic origin of foreign students in 48 universities between 1975 and 1976 is analyzed in Appendix Table C-3.(2)

At 10 universities the total number of foreign students declined, and in many others there was only a modest rise. Most of the overall increase of foreign students, from 23,802 to 27,366, occurred in a small group of universities: Concordia, Toronto, Windsor, York, Regina and Saskatchewan, in each of which numbers grew by more than 200. The number of students from industrialized countries rose, on the average, by fewer than five in all institutions. The decline in American students (416) was evenly distributed among the universities, and this trend has continued in 1977.

At most universities, there was an increase in the number of students from Hong Kong - very modest in the Atlantic provinces, but considerable in the English-speaking universities of Quebec and Ontario. For example, the totals at Toronto rose from 756 to 1,108, and at Windsor from 385 to 552. The Universities of Saskatchewan and Regina were about double the number a year earlier; 267 and 294 to 565 and 558 respectively.

Between 1970 and 1976, Canada admitted 65,038 landed immigrants from Hong Kong, some of whom probably enrolled at Canadian universities, particularly in engineering and the sciences (Table 18). However, they are not considered foreign students.

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(2) The "Europe" category also includes industrialized countries such as Japan, Israel, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Hong Kong and the United States are treated separately. The fourth category, "other", represents all other countries: unfortunately, no special tabulations have been prepared for 1977 for individual universities and the four country groupings.

Table 18

Landed Immigrants from Hong Kong
1970 to 1976

Year	Number
1970	4,509
1971	5,009
1972	6,297
1973	14,662
1974	12,704
1975	11,132
1976	10,725
Total (1970 to 1976)	65,038

Table 19

Foreign Students by Geographic Origin and Intended University for 1976

University	Europe*	Hong Kong	United States	Other Countries	Total Number
			Percent		
Memorial	18.4	11.6	25.2	44.9	147
Prince Edward Island	1.8	30.9	40.0	27.3	55
Acadia	1.6	18.2	57.0	23.1	121
Dalhousie	11.7	18.5	24.9	44.9	437
King's College University	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	8
Mount St. Vincent	5.6	11.1	12.5	70.8	72
N.S. College Art and Design	6.7	0.0	82.0	11.2	89
N.S. Technical College	10.5	15.8	0.0	73.7	38
St. Francis Xavier	3.8	1.3	59.5	35.4	158
St. Mary's	2.6	32.5	25.3	39.7	348
New Brunswick	5.8	6.2	20.4	67.5	274
Moncton	6.5	0.0	10.9	82.6	46
Mount Allison	2.8	4.2	30.6	62.5	72
Bishop's	4.2	16.7	52.8	26.4	144
Laval	15.8	0.3	24.5	59.4	717
Concordia	7.9	18.9	10.4	62.8	2,532
Montreal and Affiliates	20.7	0.4	7.2	71.8	1,031
McGill	8.4	10.8	55.6	25.2	2,744
Quebec	12.8	0.6	13.3	73.3	180
Sherbrooke	21.5	0.5	3.7	74.3	191
Brock	4.1	23.4	11.7	60.8	171
Carleton	9.8	14.2	18.4	57.7	593
Guelph	8.7	29.9	9.1	52.3	572
Lakehead	7.6	36.1	1.8	54.5	330
Laurentian	8.5	11.3	15.5	64.8	71

Table 19 (cont'd)

Foreign Students by Geographic Origin and Intended University for 1976

University	Europe*	Hong Kong	United States	Other Countries	Total Number
			Percent		
McMaster	10.1	35.9	6.9	47.1	626
Ottawa	5.3	31.8	10.9	52.0	789
Toronto and Affiliates	8.1	40.7	27.3	24.0	2,725
Queen's	11.9	19.0	28.9	40.3	464
Ryerson	4.5	38.8	6.9	49.7	376
Trent	12.5	18.1	37.5	31.9	72
Sir Wilfrid Laurier	5.3	42.0	14.7	38.0	150
Waterloo	5.6	46.5	7.4	40.5	945
Windsor	1.8	44.0	17.1	37.2	1,254
Western and Affiliates	6.1	46.2	7.9	39.8	939
York	9.8	35.1	19.8	35.4	1,187
Brandon	5.3	40.4	14.0	40.4	57
Manitoba and Affiliates	4.1	45.7	4.7	45.6	983
Winnipeg	4.2	59.0	2.9	33.9	310
Regina	0.7	72.8	2.2	24.4	767
Saskatchewan	3.1	68.2	3.1	25.5	828
Alberta	6.5	50.8	8.9	33.8	1,097
Calgary	5.0	67.0	9.3	18.7	1,020
Lethbridge	3.3	69.6	8.7	18.5	92
British Columbia	22.3	5.5	37.2	35.1	764
Notre Dame	5.4	26.8	14.3	53.6	56
Simon Fraser	9.7	43.2	22.8	24.3	548
Victoria	14.3	35.4	30.3	20.0	175
Sub-Total	8.1	31.8	19.7	40.4	27,365
Other Institutions	9.2	16.4	52.0	22.4	519
Total	8.2	31.5	20.3	40.1	27,885

* Includes Israel, Japan, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

Table 20

Special Program Foreign University Students by Country Grouping According to Stage of Economic Development, 1976 and 1977

	1976				1977			
	Special Program Foreign Students	Other Foreign Students	Total	Percentage of Special Program Foreign Students	Special Program Foreign Students	Other Foreign Students	Total	Percentage of Special Program Foreign Students
Least Developed Countries (1)	658	566	1,224	53.8	585	564	1,149	50.9
Guyana	22	578	600	3.7	25	567	592	4.2
West Indies and other Islands(2)	122	1,970	2,092	5.8	101	1,984	2,085	4.8
Developed Countries(3)	682	2,825	3,507	19.4	755	3,118	3,873	19.5
Semi-industrialized Countries(4)	278	2,526	2,804	9.9	283	2,936	3,219	8.8
Hong Kong	103	8,924	9,027	1.1	95	9,302	9,397	1.0
Oil Rich Countries(5)	237	1,369	1,606	14.8	203	1,340	1,543	13.2
Industrialized Countries(6)	296	2,424	2,720	10.9	279	2,387	2,666	10.5
United States	134	5,715	5,849	2.3	78	4,650	4,728	1.6
Total	2,532	26,897	29,429	8.6	2,454	26,926	29,380	8.4

See Page for footnotes.

Distribution according to four country groupings indicates, for the calendar year 1976, that 55.6% of McGill's foreign students were from the United States (Table 19). At Concordia, 62.8% came from "other" countries. Quebec's French-speaking universities tend to have a large percentage of students from the developing countries. A smaller proportion at Ontario universities came from developing nations. In general, the industrialized nations accounted for well below 10% of the new foreign students at each institution. Only at Montreal, Sherbrooke and British Columbia were slightly more than 20% from Europe. About one-third of the new foreign students in B.C. universities were from the United States.

The proportion from Hong Kong was high in the Prairie Provinces: for example, 59.0% at Winnipeg, 72.8% at Regina, 68.2% at Saskatchewan, and 67.0% at Calgary.

Immigration data record the foreign students in two categories: special (sponsored) foreign students and other (private) foreign students (Table 20). For the "least developed" countries, 50.9% are in the sponsored category, mostly under the auspices of C.I.D.A. In contrast, 99.0% of the Hong Kong foreign university students were private. A similar percentage (98.4%) were from the United States (1977).

CHAPTER V

Foreign University Students by Level and Place of Study

The legal residence status of full- and part-time foreign students has been estimated by province for 1976-77. According to estimates derived from Statistics Canada data, there were 26,127 foreign students at Canadian universities that year, 23,489 full-time and 2,638 part-time (Table 21). At the same time, there were 36,127 students in the landed immigrant category. Since the purpose of this report is to focus on foreign students the landed immigrant group and their characteristics will not be discussed. In 1976-77, 6.5% of full-time students were in the foreign student category but this percentage was 1.5% for part-time students. Focusing on full-time foreign students in relation to full-time total enrolment, there is considerable variation among the provinces from a high of 18.4% of English universities in Quebec to lows of 2.4% in Newfoundland and 3.4% in Prince Edward Island.

The proportion of foreign university students by level and field of study in 1976-77 shows an interesting pattern. At the full-time undergraduate level for bachelor's and first professional degrees, the percentage of foreign students was 4.7% with a high of 9.4% in engineering and a low of 0.9% in education (Table 22).

Table 21

Legal Status of Full and Part-Time University Students by Province, 1976-77

Province	Full-Time				Part-Time				Total			
	Canadian Citizen	Landed Immigrant	Foreign Student	Sub-Total	Canadian Citizen	Landed Immigrant	Foreign Student	Sub-Total	Canadian Citizen	Landed Immigrant	Foreign Student	Total
Newfoundland	6,276 (94.6)	202 (3.0)	157 (2.4)	6,635 (100.0)	3,076 (95.4)	112 (3.5)	37 (1.1)	3,225 (100.0)	9,352 (94.8)	314 (3.2)	194 (2.0)	9,860 (100.0)
Prince Edward Island	1,353 (91.5)	75 (5.1)	50 (3.4)	1,478 (100.0)	819 (96.0)	30 (3.5)	5 (0.5)	854 (100.0)	2,172 (93.1)	105 (4.5)	55 (2.4)	2,332 (100.0)
Nova Scotia	15,200 (90.3)	621 (3.7)	1,012 (6.0)	16,833 (100.0)	4,251 (93.2)	227 (5.0)	84 (1.8)	4,562 (100.0)	19,451 (90.9)	848 (4.0)	1,096 (5.1)	21,395 (100.0)
New Brunswick	9,645 (93.6)	274 (2.7)	379 (3.7)	10,298 (100.0)	4,009 (93.7)	203 (4.7)	65 (1.5)	4,277 (100.0)	13,654 (93.7)	477 (3.3)	444 (3.0)	14,575 (100.0)
Quebec (English)	19,321 (71.4)	2,753 (10.2)	4,988 (18.4)	27,062 (100.0)	17,076 (93.9)	700 (3.8)	411 (2.3)	18,187 (100.0)	36,397 (80.4)	3,453 (7.6)	5,399 (11.9)	45,249 (100.0)
Quebec (French)	43,046 (94.0)	1,011 (2.2)	1,720 (3.8)	45,777 (100.0)	39,244 (98.4)	398 (1.0)	244 (0.6)	39,836 (100.0)	82,290 (96.1)	1,409 (1.6)	1,964 (2.3)	85,663 (100.0)
Sub-total Quebec	62,367 (85.5)	3,764 (5.2)	6,708 (9.2)	72,839 (100.0)	56,320 (97.0)	1,098 (1.9)	655 (1.1)	58,073 (100.0)	118,687 (90.7)	4,962 (3.7)	7,363 (5.6)	130,912 (100.0)
Ontario	135,805 (85.6)	13,109 (8.3)	9,616 (6.1)	158,530 (100.0)	62,952 (89.1)	6,673 (9.4)	1,077 (1.5)	70,102 (100.0)	198,757 (86.7)	19,782 (8.6)	10,693 (4.7)	229,232 (100.0)
Manitoba	15,714 (87.2)	1,043 (5.8)	1,268 (7.0)	18,025 (100.0)	10,677 (92.7)	664 (5.8)	176 (1.5)	11,517 (100.0)	26,391 (89.3)	1,707 (5.8)	1,444 (4.9)	29,542 (100.0)
Saskatchewan	13,072 (90.0)	477 (3.3)	696 (6.7)	14,478 (100.0)	6,737 (95.1)	284 (4.0)	60 (0.9)	7,081 (100.0)	19,769 (91.7)	761 (3.5)	1,029 (4.8)	21,559 (100.0)
Alberta	28,310 (87.5)	2,052 (6.3)	2,003 (6.2)	32,365 (100.0)	6,736 (88.9)	728 (9.6)	115 (1.5)	7,579 (100.0)	35,046 (87.6)	2,780 (7.0)	2,118 (5.4)	39,944 (100.0)
British Columbia	26,638 (85.6)	3,157 (10.1)	1,327 (4.3)	31,122 (100.0)	8,291 (83.0)	1,534 (13.4)	364 (3.6)	9,989 (100.0)	34,929 (85.0)	4,491 (10.9)	1,691 (4.1)	41,111 (100.0)
Total	314,340 (86.7)	24,774 (6.8)	23,489 (6.5)	362,603 (100.0)	163,868 (92.1)	11,353 (6.4)	2,638 (1.5)	177,859 (100.0)	478,208 (88.5)	36,127 (6.7)	26,127 (4.8)	540,462 (100.0)

Table 22

Legal Status of Full-time Undergraduate Students
by Field of Study, 1976-77

Field of Study	Canadian Citizen	Landed Immigrant	Foreign Student	Per Cent	Total Number Reported
		(in per cent)			
General Arts & Sciences	87.2	7.3	5.5	100.0	53,029
Education	96.2	2.9	0.9	100.0	36,403
Fine & Applied Arts	91.0	5.3	3.7	100.0	8,785
Humanities & Related	91.6	5.2	3.2	100.0	21,168
Social Sciences & Related	90.7	4.6	4.7	100.0	69,294
Agriculture & Biological Sciences	91.2	5.1	3.7	100.0	21,269
Engineering & Applied Sciences	81.9	8.7	9.4	100.0	25,823
Health Professions	91.7	6.1	2.2	100.0	17,928
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	84.1	7.4	8.5	100.0	14,640
Specialization not Reported	80.5	11.4	8.1	100.0	3,867
Total	89.6	5.7	4.7	100.0	
Number Reported*	243,854	15,654	12,698		272,206

Note: University students from Prince Edward Island, Moncton, Québec, Montréal and Concordia are excluded.

* For 1,791 students the legal status was unknown.

At the full-time master's level, 15.6% were foreign students, with highs of 26.3% in engineering and 23.9% in the physical sciences, and lows of 9.3% in education and 8.6% in health (Table 23).

The proportion at the doctoral level was 21.5% for all fields, but with less variation (humanities, 19.2%; social sciences, 24.6%; engineering, 24.2%; biological sciences, 22.4% and physical sciences, 23.7%), although within each field differences by province and university could be substantial (Table 24).

For Ontario universities a more detailed table has been prepared to show the changes which have occurred in the number of foreign students by level of study for a three year period (1975-76 to 1977-78). At the doctoral level, the number of foreign students increased rather spectacularly between 1975-76 and 1976-77 and continued to expand in 1977-78 (887 in 1975-76 and 1,329 in 1977-78) (Table 25). In contrast, the number of foreign undergraduate students has stabilized in 1977-78 over the previous year.(1)

Table C-4 provides information on the number of foreign students for 47 universities, for a five year period, between 1973 and 1977. This table shows an interesting pattern for some universities. With very few exceptions, these 47 universities increased the number of foreign students very substantially between 1973 and 1976. For example, numbers at Concordia rose from 878 to 2,801, and Calgary from 212 to 1,067. However, in 1977, the number of foreign university students declined in 24 universities and in others the growth was small.

(1) The 1977-78 slight discrepancy in this trend between immigration statistics and those reported by the universities is difficult to explain.

Table 23

Legal Status of Full-time Masters Students
by Field of Study, 1976-77

Field of Study	Canadian Citizen	Landed Immigrant	Foreign Student	Per Cent	Total Number Reported
		(in per cent)			
Education	82.1	8.6	9.3	100.0	2,040
Fine & Applied Arts	81.9	6.4	11.7	100.0	326
Humanities & Related	78.4	9.3	12.3	100.0	3,499
Social Sciences & Related	75.7	9.6	14.7	100.0	7,462
Agriculture & Biological Science	74.0	10.0	16.0	100.0	1,780
Engineering & Applied Sciences	49.6	24.1	26.3	100.0	2,104
Health Professions	77.4	14.0	8.6	100.0	867
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	63.4	12.7	23.9	100.0	1,898
Specialization not Reported	83.0	6.6	10.4	100.0	106
Total	73.0	11.4	15.6	100.0	
Number Reported*	14,656	2,295	3,131		20,082

* For 127 students, the legal status was unknown.

Note: University students from Prince Edward Island, Moncton, Québec, Montréal, Concordia and Simon Fraser are excluded.

Table 24

Legal Status of Full-time Ph.D. Students
by Field of Study, 1976-77

Field of Study	Canadian Citizen	Landed Immigrant	Foreign Student	Per Cent	Total Number Reported
		(in per cent)			
Education	66.8	19.0	14.2	100.0	536
Fine & Applied Arts	68.3	23.3	8.3	100.0	60
Humanities & Related	58.9	21.9	19.2	100.0	1,786
Social Sciences & Related	54.7	20.7	24.6	100.0	2,296
Agriculture & Biological Science	59.0	18.6	22.4	100.0	886
Engineering & Applied Sciences	35.1	40.7	24.2	100.0	877
Health Professions	68.0	21.6	10.4	100.0	425
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	52.4	23.9	23.7	100.0	1,521
Specialization not Reported	65.0	15.0	20.0	100.0	20
Total	55.1	23.4	21.5	100.0	
Number Reported*	4,636	1,963	1,808		8,407

* For 26 students, the legal status was unknown.

Note: University students from Prince Edward Island, Moncton, Québec, Montréal, Concordia, and Simon Fraser are excluded.

Table 25

Full- and Part-time Foreign University Student Enrolment in Ontario by Level of Study, 1975-76 to 1977-78

		1975-76	1976-77	Change Over 1975-76	1977-78	Change Over 1976-77
Undergraduate	full-time	5,960	6,668	+ 708	6,566	- 102
	part-time	806	710	- 96	935	+ 225
	Sub-total	6,766	7,378	+ 612	7,501	+ 123
Graduate	full-time	1,772	1,858	+ 86	1,588	- 270
	part-time	253	266	+ 13	269	+ 3
	Sub-total	2,025	2,124	+ 99	1,857	- 267
Doctoral	full-time	779	1,117	+ 338	1,207	+ 90
	part-time	108	102	- 6	122	+ 20
	Sub-total	887	1,219	+ 332	1,329	+ 110
	Total	9,678	10,721	+1,043	10,809	+ 88

Note: There were 7,879 students in 1975-76 3,918 in 1976-77 and 235 in 1977-78 who did not report their legal residence status. Some of them were likely foreign students. In addition, there were in 1975-76 40 foreign students in non-university level programs and 18 in 1976-77. However, for 1977-78, 124 foreign students in non-university level programs at Carleton and Lakehead were included in the total.

* Excludes doctoral, but includes graduate level foreign students in diploma and certificate programs as well as master students.

In order to show the growth pattern more clearly, the number of foreign students by university and province has been expressed as an index using 1973 as a base of 100.0 (Table 26).

Between 1973 and 1976, this index almost doubled to 196.9 declining to 196.5 in 1977. With few exceptions, the index increased less spectacularly in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec, partly because these universities had already a sizeable number of foreign students prior to 1973. In contrast, in the Prairie provinces the index grew very substantially between 1973 and 1976 (Manitoba to 313.1, Saskatchewan 653.2, and Alberta, 266.4). It is of particular interest as already noted to compare the index between 1976 and 1977 where about half of the universities experienced a decline and the other half increases that varied in size. In the case of Ontario, only 5 universities experienced an increase in the number of foreign students (2 universities by only a few students), and 11 had a decline.

The pattern at British Columbia universities is interesting. Whereas at the university of British Columbia the index declined between 1976 and 1977 from 146.7 to 123.1, it increased at Simon Fraser from 235.1 to 334.3 and at Victoria from 134.1 to 146.4.

Table 27 shows the number of foreign post-secondary non-university students, most of whom were attending community colleges. The majority intended to go to institutions in Ontario, but the proportion has declined

Table 26

Index (1973=100) of Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1973 to 1977

University and Province	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Memorial	100.0	153.0	171.1	196.4	232.5
Prince Edward Island	100.0	100.0	109.8	95.1	101.6
Acadia	100.0	128.2	106.8	124.3	124.3
Dalhousie	100.0	121.8	123.1	156.1	186.0
King's College University	100.0	75.0	187.5	112.5	50.0
Mount St. Vincent	100.0	226.1	256.5	330.4	382.6
Nova Scotia Art & Design	100.0	326.1	243.5	210.9	158.7
Nova Scotia Technical College	100.0	138.5	146.2	307.7	446.2
St. Francis Xavier	100.0	103.6	82.1	66.7	69.9
Sub-total Nova Scotia	100.0	128.3	122.6	143.9	157.8
Moncton	100.0	164.3	192.8	364.3	335.7
Mount Allison	100.0	112.3	100.0	118.5	76.9
New Brunswick	100.0	104.3	117.8	155.7	193.0
Sub-total New Brunswick	100.0	109.5	117.4	157.6	172.0
Bishop's	100.0	111.1	146.9	196.3	182.7
Concordia	100.0	164.2	229.7	319.0	298.3
Laval	100.0	95.6	118.6	137.6	151.7
McGill	100.0	109.9	129.0	148.0	147.5
Montreal	100.0	101.6	109.8	117.1	114.0
Sherbrooke	100.0	111.6	106.4	118.5	132.4
Sub-total Quebec	100.0	118.2	145.6	175.6	174.3
Brock	100.0	162.2	273.0	239.2	178.4
Carleton	100.0	133.4	178.0	224.5	213.7
Guelph	100.0	120.1	165.6	239.4	251.4
Lakehead	100.0	150.8	216.4	283.6	375.4
Laurentian	100.0	121.4	182.1	275.0	282.1
McMaster	100.0	110.7	150.8	156.7	133.6
Ottawa	100.0	113.8	156.2	216.7	194.7
Queen's	100.0	100.8	117.6	118.9	120.4
Ryerson	100.0	123.5	178.9	197.0	179.4
Toronto	100.0	118.8	164.4	189.6	208.4
Trent	100.0	140.0	229.2	308.3	287.5
Waterloo	100.0	140.3	196.4	232.8	204.1
Western	100.0	149.1	184.3	188.3	167.2
Wilfrid Laurier	100.0	108.1	156.8	216.2	201.4
Windsor	100.0	115.8	188.2	235.9	229.7
York	100.0	123.3	185.8	249.1	224.1
Sub-total Ontario	100.0	123.2	171.9	205.0	200.4

Table 26 (cont'd)

Index (1973=100) of Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1973 to 1977

University and Province	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Brandon	100.0	100.0	355.0	300.0	310.0
Manitoba	100.0	157.2	207.6	271.0	342.5
Winnipeg	100.0	174.0	424.0	638.0	526.0
Sub-total Manitoba	100.0	156.6	238.3	313.1	361.5
Regina	100.0	197.4	603.9	1,034.2	823.7
Saskatchewan	100.0	135.6	251.1	486.8	432.8
Sub-total Saskatchewan	100.0	154.4	358.4	653.2	551.6
Alberta	100.0	127.2	144.8	178.6	176.8
Calgary	100.0	175.9	484.9	503.3	476.9
Lethbridge	100.0	235.6	378.6	685.7	864 3
Sub-total Alberta	100.0	140.9	231.9	266.4	261.5
British Columbia	100.0	104.0	116.3	146.7	123.1
Simon Fraser	100.0	119.8	165.7	235.1	334.3
Victoria	100.0	102.2	118.8	134.1	146.4
Sub-total British Columbia	100.0	108.2	130.6	169.7	185.9
Total	100.0	123.4	165.1	202.6	202.3
Other university-related institutions	100.0	70.5	78.2	91.9	90.3
Grand Total	100.0	120.6	160.6	196.9	196.5

Table 27

Foreign Post-secondary Non-university Students by Intended Province, 1973 to 1977

Province	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Newfoundland	18 (0.3)	21 (0.2)	13 (0.1)	16 (0.2)	13 (0.2)
Prince Edward Island	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	6 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)
Nova Scotia	69 (1.1)	31 (0.3)	30 (0.3)	31 (0.3)	62 (0.8)
New Brunswick	25 (0.4)	33 (0.3)	46 (0.4)	31 (0.3)	44 (0.6)
Quebec	1,052 (17.3)	1,474 (15.4)	1,601 (15.1)	1,524 (16.7)	1,683 (21.5)
Ontario	3,525 (57.9)	5,538 (57.8)	6,170 (58.1)	4,659 (50.9)	3,607 (46.1)
Manitoba	145 (2.4)	261 (2.7)	182 (1.7)	189 (2.1)	208 (2.7)
Saskatchewan	89 (1.5)	50 (0.5)	55 (0.5)	29 (0.3)	19 (0.2)
Alberta	595 (9.8)	1,170 (12.2)	1,448 (13.6)	1,642 (18.0)	1,459 (18.7)
British Columbia	567 (9.3)	1,010 (10.5)	1,060 (10.0)	1,022 (11.2)	721 (9.2)
Total	6,086	9,589	10,611	9,146	7,817
Percentage change over previous year		+57.6	+10.6	-13.8	-14.5

Note: Percentage figures by province in brackets

from 58.1% in 1975 to 46.1%. During the same period Alberta's proportion grew from 13.6% to 18.7%. The Atlantic provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have relatively few post-secondary non-university students.

Table 28 shows the number of foreign post-secondary non-university students by selected institutions that had at least 100 or more foreign students in one year between 1973 to 1977. These 24 community colleges, accounted for 4,965 foreign students as compared with 2,852 in "other institutions" which include well over 125 other community colleges. This suggests that only certain community colleges have a sizeable number of foreign students It might also be noted that the number of foreign students in Ontario Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology declined rather substantially between 1976 and 1977, indicating that the differential fee for foreign students might have a bearing on the number of foreign students who have come to Canada.

Another source of information about the legal residence status of graduate students is the Annual Statistical Report of the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools. The 1977 report shows that 19.0% of master's and doctoral enrolment combined was foreign (Table 29). This is higher than the percentage derived from Statistics Canada data.

Table 28

Foreign Post-secondary Non-university Students at Selected Institutions, 1973 to 1977

Institution and Province	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Champlain Regional (Que.)	29	74	95	96	153
Dawson (Que.)	45	110	171	231	273
John Abbott College (Que.)	26	57	80	86	109
Algonquin (Ont.)	264	422	529	418	256
Centennial (Ont.)	61	92	163	272	343
Fanshawe (Ont.)	97	277	333	259	171
George Brown (Ont.)	538	659	733	540	353
Humber (Ont.)	204	638	648	513	318
Lambton (Ont.)	133	170	213	221	142
Mohawk (Ont.)	86	109	185	111	123
St. Clair (Ont.)	129	175	155	220	234
St. Lawrence (Ont.)	100	121	255	295	186
Seneca (Ont.)	379	758	978	694	304
Sir Sanford Fleming (Ont.)	55	133	163	106	75
Ontario College (Ont.)	48	62	78	103	95
Assiniboine (Man.)	62	145	33	29	43
Red River (Man.)	18	48	109	128	140
Grant MacEwan (Alta.)	20	73	230	317	319
Lethbridge (Alta.)	19	33	70	130	121
Mount Royal (Alta.)	171	357	374	306	296
Red Deer (Alta.)	65	177	236	295	190
South Alberta Technology (Alta.)	91	119	238	301	269
Columbia College (B.C.)	107	365	440	537	344
Trinity Western (B.C.)	176	175	157	127	108
Sub-total	2,923	5,349	6,666	6,335	4,965
Other Institutions	3,163	4,240	3,945	2,811	2,852
TOTAL	6,086	9,589	10,611	9,146	7,817

Table 29

Full- and Part-time Masters and Doctoral Enrolment by Legal Residence Status, 1972-73 to 1976-77

	Canadian Citizen	Landed Immigrant	Foreign Student	Total
		(in percent)		
1972-73				
Full-Time	64.7	22.5	12.8	100.0
Part-Time	83.4	13.5	3.1	100.0
Total	72.2	18.9	8.9	100.0
1973-74				
Full-Time	65.9	20.3	13.8	100.0
Part-Time	82.7	13.9	3.4	100.0
Total	73.0	17.6	9.4	100.0
1974-75				
Full-Time	65.2	20.0	14.8	100.0
Part-Time	82.5	13.9	3.6	100.0
Total	72.9	17.3	9.8	100.0
1975-76				
Full-Time	64.2	17.4	18.4	100.0
Part-Time	80.2	14.5	5.3	100.0
Total	71.0	16.1	12.9	100.0
1976-77				
Full-time	66.6	14.4	19.0	100.0
Part-time	82.6	13.6	3.8	100.0
Total	73.5	14.0	12.5	100.0

Source: Canadian Association of Graduate Schools, Statistical Report (selected years).

Note: Based on a sample of about 80% of all graduate students. No differentiation between masters and doctoral students was possible.

According to the report, total full-time graduate enrolment rose from 28,350 to 33,000 between 1972-73 and 1976-77. At the same time, the percentage of foreign students increased from 12.8% to 19.0%. This leads to the conclusion that the increase in full-time graduate enrolment has been mainly attributable to foreign students (with the exception of 1975-76), although this hypothesis must be verified.

CHAPTER VI

Other Characteristics of Foreign Students

Statistical data on some other characteristics of foreign students are available: destination; month of arrival; period during which their permits are valid; and proportion who are sponsored.

Destination

Almost four-fifths (78.5%) of the Hong Kong students intended to go to one of 13 metropolitan areas: 23.7% indicated Toronto; 7.0% chose Montreal (Table 30). In contrast, 24.3% of the American students planned to study in Montreal, and 14.3% in Toronto. Almost half the students from Guyana (45.5%) picked Toronto as their destination.

This tendency to concentrate in large metropolitan areas prevents many Canadian educational institutions from having as wide an international representation of students as they desire.

Table 30

Destination of Foreign Students by Selected Metropolitan Areas and Selected Countries of Last Permanent Residence, 1977

	Hong-Kong		United States		Guyana		Trinidad and Tobago	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Halifax	246	1.5	244	3.1	8	0.5	33	2.3
Montreal	1,140	7.0	1,941	24.3	256	15.3	250	17.2
Hamilton	323	2.0	30	0.4	52	3.1	58	4.0
London	450	2.8	97	1.2	37	2.2	82	5.6
Ottawa	518	3.2	218	2.7	75	4.5	32	2.2
Toronto	3,858	23.7	1,145	14.3	762	45.5	500	34.3
Windsor	737	4.5	276	3.5	40	2.4	37	2.5
Winnipeg	1,139	7.0	102	1.3	96	5.7	121	8.3
Regina	610	3.7	95	1.2	4	0.2	10	0.7
Saskatoon	475	2.9	42	0.5	2	0.1	5	0.4
Calgary	1,050	6.5	123	1.5	30	1.8	24	1.6
Edmonton	1,101	6.8	155	1.9	54	3.2	31	2.1
Vancouver	1,131	6.9	391	4.9	5	0.3	13	0.9
Sub-total	12,778	78.5	4,859	60.9	1,421	84.9	1,196	82.1
Other Areas	3,499	21.5	3,123	39.1	252	15.1	261	17.9
Total	16,277	100.0	7,982	100.0	1,673	100.0	1,457	100.0

Month of Arrival

The number of foreign students admitted to Canada varies according to the time of year. As can be expected, half (50.4%) are documented in August and September when the new academic year begins (Table 31). The fewest come in February (2.9%) and March (1.9%). Frequently, however, these latter figures represent students who have renewed their permits.

Permit Validity

It is also possible to examine the length of time during which 7(1)(F) permits are valid. Note, however, that the number of days mentioned does not necessarily mean that a student stayed for only that time, as Table 32 makes no provision for renewals. For example, students who were in Canada for several years, but required only 1 to 89 days to complete their training would be listed under the 1-89-day permit category. Nevertheless, patterns emerge when comparisons of students from different countries are made. About one-fifth of the American students had permits valid for either less than 120 days or for 300-365 days. One the other hand, only 15.3% of the students from Hong-Kong had short-term permits, and more than half (52.4%) were admitted under 300-365-day permits.

Many students have permits valid for less than the length of an academic year. For example, 32.1% of those from Guyana had a permit for less than 120 days. Some of them may have come for summer school or special short-term programs.

Table 31

Foreign Students by Month of Documentation, 1977

Month	Number	Percentage each month	Cumulative Total
January	3,356	6.4	3,356
February	1,524	2.9	4,880
March	998	1.9	5,878
April	1,680	3.2	7,558
May	2,868	5.4	10,426
June	3,846	7.3	14,272
July	2,858	5.4	17,130
August	8,913	17.0	26,043
September	17,573	33.4	43,616
October	4,986	9.5	48,602
November	1,997	3.8	50,599
December	1,981	3.8	52,580

Table 32

Duration of Admission of Foreign Students by Selected Countries of Last Permanent Residence, 1977

Days	United States		Hong Kong		Guyana		Trinidad and Tobago		Sub-total		Other Countries		Total	
1-89	1,157	14.5	1,326	8.1	350	20.9	208	14.3	3,041	11.1	3,623	14.4	6,664	12.7
90-119	461	5.8	1,169	7.2	187	11.2	119	8.2	1,936	7.1	2,143	8.5	4,079	7.8
120-149	426	5.3	1,161	7.1	143	8.5	78	5.4	1,808	6.6	1,734	6.9	3,542	6.7
150-179	277	3.5	500	3.1	91	5.4	62	4.2	930	3.4	1,190	4.7	2,120	4.0
180-209	196	2.4	437	2.7	83	5.0	67	4.6	783	2.8	1,545	6.1	2,328	4.4
210-239	700	8.8	585	3.6	86	5.1	64	4.4	1,435	5.2	1,162	4.6	2,597	4.9
240-269	1,748	21.9	1,214	7.5	125	7.5	108	7.4	3,195	11.7	1,723	6.8	4,918	9.4
270-299	1,345	16.9	1,360	8.4	123	7.4	161	11.0	2,989	10.9	2,134	8.5	5,123	9.7
300-329	411	5.1	1,461	9.0	61	3.6	100	6.9	2,033	7.4	1,797	7.1	3,830	7.3
330-365	1,261	15.8	7,064	43.4	424	25.3	490	33.6	9,239	33.7	8,140	32.3	17,379	33.1
Total	7,982	100.0	16,277	100.0	1,673	100.0	1,457	100.0	27,389	100.0	25,191	100.0	52,580	100.0

Sponsorship

In Table 33, foreign students have been divided into two groups: those who were sponsored, the majority through CIDA, and those who came privately. The category "special program students" includes not only those sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), but also Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship students, and others funded through bilateral or multilateral agreements. The category "private" students refers to those coming on their own initiative, although they may be financed by, or hold scholarships from, their country of origin, a Canadian university or an international organization.

Between 1975 and 1976 the proportion of sponsored university-level students declined slightly from 9.6% to 8.6% and further to 8.5% in 1977. There was considerable variation by institution. For example, in all the French-speaking universities of Quebec, one-third of the foreign students were sponsored, whereas at most of the province's English-speaking universities, the proportion was well below 5% (Table C-5).

According to CIDA, there are 500 foreign students under its auspices at Canadian universities, and another few hundred with Commonwealth Scholarships. Therefore, the number reported by immigration statistics, more than 2,000, appears too high.

Table 33

Sponsored and Private Foreign University Students by Intended Province, 1975 to 1977

University	1975					1976					Percentage change over 1975	1977					Percentage change over 1976
	Sponsored		Private		Total	Sponsored		Private		Total		Sponsored		Private		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%		
Newfoundland	5	3.5	137	96.5	142	10	6.1	153	93.9	163	14.8	9	4.7	184	95.3	193	18.4
Prince Edward Island	1	1.5	66	98.5	67	3	5.2	55	94.8	58	- 13.4	1	1.6	61	98.4	62	6.9
Nova Scotia	52	4.6	1,085	95.4	1,137	32	2.4	1,302	97.6	1,334	17.3	42	2.9	1,421	97.1	1,463	9.7
New Brunswick	73	23.5	237	76.5	310	99	23.8	317	76.2	416	34.2	124	27.3	330	72.7	454	9.1
Quebec	1,020	15.1	5,751	84.9	6,771	1,175	14.4	6,989	85.6	8,164	20.6	1,166	14.4	6,939	85.6	8,105	- 0.7
Ontario	683	7.0	9,031	93.0	9,714	681	5.9	10,942	94.1	11,623	19.7	586	5.2	10,784	94.8	11,370	- 2.2
Manitoba	100	9.3	970	90.7	1,070	124	8.8	1,281	91.2	1,405	31.3	130	8.0	1,493	92.0	1,623	15.5
Saskatchewan	56	6.3	840	93.8	896	74	4.5	1,559	95.5	1,633	82.2	78	5.6	1,301	94.3	1,379	- 15.6
Alberta	165	8.2	1,841	91.8	2,006	143	6.2	2,161	93.8	2,304	14.9	160	7.1	2,102	92.9	2,262	- 1.8
British Columbia	128	9.5	1,217	90.5	1,345	139	8.3	1,536	91.7	1,675	24.5	132	7.5	1,638	92.5	1,770	5.7
Total	2,283	9.6	21,175	90.4	23,458	2,480	8.6	26,295	91.4	28,775	22.7	2,428	8.5	26,253	91.5	28,681	- 0.3

As previously noted, many sponsored students attend French-speaking universities. Both the Atlantic and Western Provinces have a low percentage of sponsored foreign students, although there is considerable variation by institution.

Education as Foreign Aid

CIDA recently published two reports: "Strategy for International Development Co-operation 1975-1980" and "Social Development and Community Services", which provide a rationale for Canada's foreign aid activities in education. According to "Social Development and Community Services":

> "Training in Canada should be arranged with great care and only where a Canadian institution or organization is deemed the most appropriate for such training. Training scholarships should, therefore, generally be granted within the framework of specific projects and, whenever feasible, in local or regional institutions (third-country training)." (p. 18).

The education of foreign students at Canadian universities has not been specifically mentioned and in recent years the number under the auspices of CIDA has levelled off to about 500 of the almost 30,000 foreign students in Canadian universities. It appears unlikely that under the present CIDA program, the number of foreign university students in Canada will increase partly because it has been the inclination to train the recipients of CIDA awards in neighbouring countries.

Literature on the role and function of foreign students in conjunction with Canada's foreign aid policy is limited, especially with regard to its long-term implications. As Michael Oliver, President of Carleton University and former AUCC President observed, "If a new policy on foreign students is needed it should be a Canadian policy rather than one that varies from province to province."(1) Some authorities suggest that education is one of the most effective forms of foreign aid to developing countries.

The tables in the text indicate the material that the immigration statistics data bank contains. The variables which are available and some of their limitations will be discussed in the Appendices A and B.(2)

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(1) University Affairs, January, 1977, p. 4.

(2) I am grateful to the Commission of Employment and Immigration for supplying special tabulations in a matter of days. According to my knowledge, few researchers have utilized this unique data source. As well as information on each student (admitted under 7(1)(F)), it contains data on other non-immigrants such as dependants of diplomatic and consular officials (admitted under Section 7(1)(A)), and dependants of those admitted for the temporary exercise of their profession, trade or occupation (under 7(1)(H)). A number of these people are enrolled in Canadian educational institutions. Since their exact number is not known, they are excluded from the foreign student data provided by the Commission of Employment and Immigration.

CHAPTER VII

Current Issues

A number of recent developments, such as the new Federal-Provincial fiscal arrangements and the new Immigration Act, will have considerable impact on the future of foreign students attending Canadian educational institutions.

The New Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangement

Under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act of 1967 and its extensions, for ten years the federal government reimbursed the provinces for about 50% of the operating expenditures of post-secondary institutions. This included expenditures incurred on behalf of foreign students. The new federal-provincial agreement of December 1976 replaces the former shared-cost arrangement with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer tied to post-secondary expenditures, although the provinces will get about the same amount of money through "tax room" and cash transfer.

As a consequence, there is no longer direct support for the operational costs of post-secondary institutions, including those for foreign students. This development might cause the provinces to reassess the effects of foreign students in their educational institutions.

The New Immigration Act

The New Immigration Act has implications for foreign students. To a limited extent, both the "Green Paper" of the Canadian Immigration

and Population Study and the Special Joint Committee Report on Immigration Policy addressed the question of foreign students. However, the new Immigration Act has focused directly on some foreign student issues.

According to the Minister of Employment and Immigration, the Act, with its regulations, will stipulate that all visitors wishing to study or work temporarily in Canada must obtain prior authorization abroad. Further,

> "once admitted, visitors may not normally change their status, e.g. a person admitted as a tourist may not take a job, become a student, or a permanent resident. Temporary workers who change jobs and students who change their course of study without proper authorization, and all visitors who remain beyond the period for which they were admitted will be subject to removal."(1)

Formerly, many foreign students, particularly those from the United States, were documented at the border. Others, once in Canada, were permitted to change their non-immigrant status from visitor to the 7(1)(F) foreign student category.

It is difficult for foreign students to obtain part-time employment during the academic year and full-time employment during the summer, or change

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(1) Statement by the Honourable Bud Cullen, Minister of Employment and Immigration, November 22, 1976, p.5

their program of study and educational institution.

At the Ottawa conference sponsored by the World University Service and the Canadian Bureau for International Education in November 1976, these restrictions were discussed. The limitations on employment were considered especially discriminatory and unfair. The policy of the Canadian government has been that work permits were issued to foreign students only if no Canadian citizen or landed immigrant was available for a particular job. According to many conference participants and foreign students' advisors, these stipulations make it almost impossible to obtain a temporary work permit. In the past, many relied on part-time and summer income in Canada to finance some part of their education. But it was also stated that the number involved was not large because many foreign students, particularly those from Europe and the United States, return home or take courses during the summer.

Unlike students from the United States and Europe, those from Africa and Asia cannot easily return home for four months in the summer. Moreover, summer employment in Canada is part of their educational and social experience, in that they are exposed to the work environment of a highly industrialized country. The Canadian Bureau of International Education has addressed itself to this problem, in its publication series "Papers on Foreign Student Issues".(2)

Another frequently mentioned factor at the conference was that the type of

(2) Papers on Foreign Student Issues, C.B.I.E., Sept. - Dec., 1977.

jobs foreign students accept does not deprive Canadian citizens or landed immigrants of employment. This argument cannot however, be verified quantitatively. The proposed restrictions would apply not only to students but also to dependants, for example, spouses. An exception is made for those students for whom employment is an integral part of their studies (e.g., internship) and graduate students who hold assistanceships. According to a background statement by the Commission of Employment and Immigration at the conference: "the issuance of an employment permit for assistanceship is not contingent upon reference to the availability of Canadian residents".

The new Immigration Act does not tackle the problem of determining if foreign students who have been accepted by an educational institution actually do enroll there. As pointed out in the statistical description, the number of foreign students admitted to Canada with the intention of studying at a specified university does not correspond to the number reported by each university. The under-reporting inherent in immigration statistics persists, although attempts are under way to reconcile this information with that collected by the universities. It appears that a number of foreign graduate students who have pre-arranged employment in

the university sector such as research and/or teaching assistants, have been admitted under a different section of the Immigration Act, and not under section 7(1)(F).

The Costs and Benefits of Foreign Students

Most provinces finance post-secondary education by means of funding schemes that are related to enrolment. These schemes are based on a per student formula, by type and level of study. Since most programs, with the exception of a few professional schools, have been under-enrolled, the cost of educating additional students is below average cost until capacity is reached. Therefore, it has been advantageous for the universities to attract as many students as possible, including foreign students.

Since provincial grants were higher for graduate students, there was a particular incentive to expand graduate enrolment, especially at the doctoral level. In Ontario, for example, the provincial government gave universities about $12,000 for each Ph.D. student, in addition to the student fee of about $750 each year. Since the newly developing graduate

schools experienced difficulty in attracting Canadians, foreign students were welcome.

If the average expenditure per student, according to formula financing, is used to calculate the educative cost of foreign students, the national total is about $200 million a year. This figure is large because foreign students are concentrated at the graduate level and in expensive programs like engineering.

The amount spent per student can be determined in another way. A "marginal" cost approach assumes that post-secondary institutions have excess capacity, and no new facilities or resources are required to educate more students. As noted, such a situation existed in some faculties during the early seventies. Using this calculation, expenditures on foreign students might be substantially smaller.

Ultimately, however, it may make little difference whether the assessment is made on the basis of average or marginal cost.(3) The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals and University Grants Committee in the United Kingdom concluded that:

> "long-term marginal cost is not much less than full average cost, and short-term marginal cost, properly calculated, is not much less than average cost and so not much below long-term marginal cost."(4)

(3) Appendix D provides some discussion about the concept of marginal and average cost.

(4) Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals and University Grants Committee: Tuition Fees. (Interim Report of a Joint Working Party) November, 1975.

A further complication in calculating the cost of educating students is that universities have three basic functions: teaching, research and service to the community. Since it is almost impossible to separate the cost of each function, there is a tendency to attribute the total cost to the education of students. But legitimately, only the teaching function should be charged against them.

It has been assumed that about 50% of a university's total operating costs consist of instructional expenditures. Thus, assuming the total average cost per foreign student to be $5,000 a year, only half of it is attributable to instruction. Therefore, the $200 million figure mentioned before might be reduced to $100 million.

A less tangible consideration is that foreign graduate students, especially Ph.D. candidates, are involved in the creation of knowledge that benefits Canada. Although it cannot be quantified, this should be taken into account when expenditures on foreign students are examined.

Another benefit that is difficult to quantify is the cosmopolitan atmosphere that foreign students lend to Canadian educational institutions. Moreover, some foreign students will become political, professional and managerial leaders in their own countries and their education here likely leads to a certain attachment to Canada and an understanding of our culture.

As previously stated, foreign students have a positive impact on Canada's balance of payments. Commission of Employment and Immigration regulations stipulate that each foreign student should have at least $3,500 for educational and living expenses. This amounts to around $175 million to be spent in Canada. Moreover, because some bring spouses and children, the total spent here by "private" foreign students is likely closer to $200 million. This figure has a multiplier effect on the Canadian economy, and helps offset the cost of their education.

In 1975, Statistics Canada conducted a survey of post-secondary students which provided information on their expenditure patterns. Over the 12 months, May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975, the average Canadian undergraduate spent $3,023; graduate students' average expenditures amounted to $5,008 (Table 34). The expenditure pattern of foreign students is probably similar.

In the United States, the National Association for Foreign Students' Affairs conducted a detailed survey of the income and expenditures of foreign students. The results suggest the financial needs of foreign students in Canada, as well as the amount of money they bring into the country. Since this survey is based on 1973-74 data, adjustments for inflation are required.

The Association estimated that the educational costs for each foreign student

Table 34

Average Expenditures of Full-time Students at Canadian Universities by Level of Study and Category from May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975.

Category	Undergraduate		Professional*		Graduate	
	$	%	$	%	$	%
Fees	619	20.5	716	15.9	561	11.2
Other academic expenses (e.g. books)	168	5.6	284	6.3	198	4.0
Food and accommodation expenses	1,472	48.7	2,289	50.8	2,792	55.8
Other expenses (e.g. transportation, insurance, recreation)	764	25.3	1,216	27.0	1,457	29.1
Total expenditures	3,023	100.0	4,505	100.0	5,008	100.0

* Law, medicine and dentistry.

Source: Statistics Canada Post-secondary Student Survey, 1974-75, unpublished data.

would be between $2,135 and $2,264 a semester, depending on their type of residence (Table 35).

A survey of individual foreign students showed that the average student spent $4,640 in 1973 (Table 36). It gave a detailed breakdown by major items of expenditure and grouped the students into those living in dormitories and in apartments. Almost 70% of the foreign undergraduates financed these expenses through family resources and savings; only 11% did so through summer and part-time employment (Table 37). The rest were funded through scholarships, loans and government support programs. Fewer than one-third of the professional and graduate students relied on family resources and savings; 35% financed themselves through employment activities (Table 38).

Finally, fears that admission of foreign students to graduate studies and certain faculties like medicine has prevented Canadian citizens and landed immigrants from enrolling are unfounded. The Association of Canadian Medical Colleges has shown that the number of foreign students in Canadian medical schools is miniscule with the exception of McGill which has a long international tradition in medicine. In 1976-77, 83 foreign medical students (including 58 at McGill) were in Canada, representing only 1.1% of the total (Table 39). In the early seventies, the absolute number of Canadian citizens enrolled full-time stabilized. Therefore, it is unlikely

Table 35

ESTIMATED EDUCATIONAL COSTS AT SELECTED U.S. UNIVERSITIES

BY SEMESTER FOR 1975 BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

Item of Expense	Those who lived in residence		Those who lived in apartment or rooming house	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Food	$ 400.89	18.8	$ 400.00	17.7
Housing	346.52	16.2	452.20	20.0
Transportation between class and place lived	33.25	1.6	100.31	4.4
Tuition	850.00	39.8	817.90	36.1
Fees and special charges	77.00	3.6	79.27	3.5
Books and supplies	107.32	5.0	105.70	4.7
Other	319.56	15.0	308.88	13.6
Total	2,134.54	100.00	2,264.26	100.00

Adapted from: National Association for Foreign Student Affairs,
"Study of Foreign Student Employment and Financial Resources"

Table 36

COSTS WHILE ATTENDING SELECTED U.S. PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES
BY TYPE OF EXPENSE - 1973 -74

	Amount per Academic Year	Amount per Calendar Year
Direct Educational Costs		
Tuition and Fees for Instruction	$ 912	$ 1,332
Incidental Fees and charges	184	200
Books and Supplies	176	192
Travel Back and Forth to Class	198	186
Other	462	485
Sub Total	1,932	2,394
Housing and Food[a]		
Those who Lived in Residence Halls		
Room and Board	1,480	1,417
Room Rental	386	778
Food Cost for Meals	868	767
Other Meals, Snacks, etc.	192	209
Sub Total[b]	1,672	1,625
Those who Lived in Apartments[a]		
Rent		
Apartment	480	596
Room	402	506
House	628	622
Food Cost for Meals,	436	496
Other Meals, Snacks, etc.	186	239
Utilities	148	148
Sub Total for Apartment Living	1,250	1,477
Personal Expenses[a]		
Recreation and Entertainment	$ 222	$ 222
Clothing	136	142
Laundry and Cleaning	38	37
Insurance	160	173
Personal Grooming	52	53
Health	112	143
Sub Total	720	770
Other Expenses[a]		
Installment Payment	618	755
Payment on Debts	472	533
Other	226	293
Sub Total	1,316	1,580
Total[d] for Those Who Lived in Residence Halls	4,324	4,788
Total[d] for Those Who Lived in Apartments	3,902	4,640

a) Expenses are based on students who were single when this survey was conducted
b) Represents underlined expenses
c) Column totals represent an average and do not necessarily equal the sum of separate totals
d) Excluding "Other Expenses"

Source: Adapted from: National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, Individual Survey

Table 37

SOURCES OF SUPPORT OF FOREIGN STUDENTS AT SELECTED U.S. UNIVERSITIES, BY LEVEL, 1973-74

Source of Support	Undergraduate	Advanced professional and graduate	Other
	%	%	%
Family resources and savings	69.2	31.2	21.2
All employment	11.3	34.8	0.9
Aid from institution (loans, scholarship, etc.)	14.9	9.9	0.4
U.S. Government	2.4	8.0	2.2
Foreign Government	4.9	9.5	1.5
Other	1.8	8.0	4.7

* Percentages add up to more than 100 per cent because some foreign students may have more than one source of support.

Adapted from: National Association for Foreign Student Affairs "Study of Foreign Student Employment and Financial Resources"

Table 38

AVERAGE DOLLAR AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENT SUPPORT AT U.S. UNIVERSITIES, BY SOURCE OF SUPPORT , 1973 - 74

Source of Support	Average Amount	Percentage* of Total Support	Percentage* of Students Receiving
Parents or relatives	$1,165	55.8	40.9
Scholarship, fellowship, grant-in aid from home government	1,531	69.2	13.9
Scholarship from U.S. government	1,132	73.2	3.1
Scholarship from private agency or foundation	1,523	62.4	7.5
Scholarship from U.S. university	985	49.7	15.1
Assistantship or fellowship from U.S. university	1,363	74.9	22.1
Other types of on-campus jobs	700	39.4	15.7
Off-campus jobs	958	47.1	12.1
Loans from within U.S.	962	34.5	6.7
Loans from home country	1,032	50.4	3.8
Savings from home country	1,029	36.8	13.4
Savings from summer earnings	648	31.7	19.6

* Percentages are based on the total number (859) of foreign students who responded to the survey.

Adapted from: National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, "Study of Foreign Student Employment and Financial Resources"

Table 39

Foreign Student Enrolment in Medicine
by University and Year of Study, 1976-77

University*	First Year	Intermediate Year	Graduates	Total	Percentage of Foreign Students
Calgary	1	-	1	2	1.0
British Columbia	-	8	-	8	2.5
Memorial	1	2	-	3	1.3
Dalhousie	2	2	-	4	1.1
McMaster	1	-	1	2	0.7
Toronto	1	4	1	6	0.6
McGill	21	29	8	58	9.2
Total	27	45	11	83	1.1(1)

* Alberta, Manitoba, Ottawa, Queen's, Western, Laval, Montreal, Sherbrooke, and Saskatchewan do not have foreign students in 1976-77

(1) Includes all medical students

Source: Research Section, Association of Canadian Medical Colleges (Ottawa).

that foreign students took places away from Canadian citizens and landed immigrants.

Differential Foreign Student Fees

Since Ontario, Alberta and, more recently, Quebec have introduced differential fees for foreign students, it is useful to examine Great Britain's experience with this system. For ten years, a lively debate on the ethical, legal, political and economic consequences of this move has been conducted in the leading British newspapers and in Parliament.

The primary purpose of the British decision was to restrain the growth of government expenditures by restricting foreign admissions to British universities. The number stabilized at about 15,000 after introduction of the two-tier fee system in 1967-68, but since 1970-71 increased to about 30,000. This meant that the percentage of foreign students rose from 10% in 1967-68 to close to 12%. At the graduate level, every third student is foreign, although the proportion varies by institution and program. It appears that in the long run, differential fees did not inhibit many foreign students from coming to Great Britain, although there was a short-term effect. However, the depreciation of the British currency partially offset

the effects of the differential foreign student fees. Many regarded the system as discrimination, which is alien to traditional Commonwealth commitments. It also seemed to counter the spirit of the European Economic Community of free mobility.

Overseas students' tuition was two-and-a-half times higher than regular fees (416 pounds compared with 182 pounds for residents of Great Britain). But last summer the British government proposed abolition of the system through an increase of fees to 650 pounds for all undergraduates, and at the graduate level, to 750 pounds. This decision seems to indicate that differential fees did not achieve the original objective of limiting the number of foreign students in the United Kingdom.

The overall tuition increase was motivated and justified by Great Britain's current economic difficulties. Recently this proposal was modified so that in the future, foreign undergraduates would pay 650 pounds, compared with 500 pounds for British students, and post-graduate fees would be 850 and 750 pounds, respectively.

Two features of the British system may lessen the impact of the fee increase on foreign students: many are funded by the British government, and a hardship fund has been created for those who would be seriously

affected. Nonetheless, the government has established an informal quota designed to reduce their numbers from 80,000 to 60,000 within the near future.

Higher tuition and informal quotas in Great Britain may raise the number of foreign students who come to Canada. A similar effect could result because some other European countries, such as Austria and Italy, have also instituted or are considering formal and informal restrictions.

The United Kingdom considered three options for limiting foreign students, each of which has advantages and disadvantages. The options are:

1) higher overseas student fees, mitigated by increased aid programs and reciprocal arrangements with certain countries;

2) limitation of numbers through quotas without increasing present fees in real terms (e.g., an arrangement whereby the total number of overseas students may not exceed 10% of the total student population);

3) a "tariff-quota" system, under which limited numbers of overseas students are admitted at the present fee level (or at the same level as home students), but higher tuition for additional entrants. (5)

These alternatives could serve as a guide for other countries.

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(5) Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals and University Grants Committee: Tuition Fees, November, 1975.

A two-tier system allows fees to be adjusted according to the demand for education by foreign students. Tuition could vary for those from different countries, depending on how difficult it is for them to secure funds, or with the socio-economic status of students from the same country, by level and program. Since differential fees could, in most instances, apply only to new students, not to those already in the system, the intital amount of additional money generated would be small, although it would increase over the years.

However, differential fees might accentuate the imbalance in the number who come from a particular country. Students from the Third World are apt to be more affected than those from industrialized and semi-industrialized nations. Many developing countries are less able to allocate funds to foreign education. Furthermore, recent inflation in most industrialized countries has contributed to the predicament of Third World students. Compensatory measures may be necessary to overcome the potentially distorting effects of differential foreign student fees. These measures might include special grants to truly disadvantaged students or bilateral agreements with other countries.

A differential fee system could also induce foreign students to select other countries that might, in turn, set up their own restrictions.

Although there may be a short-term reduction in applications, past experience seems to indicate that the foreign student population can adjust to increased tuition. This will be true even if tuition fees account for about one-third of their total educational costs. In most instances, the public will still subsidize more than 50% of the economic cost of educating each one.

It has also been suggested that differential fees contravene the Convention Against Discrimination in Education of UNESCO (December 15, 1960), as well as the spirit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation (August, 1975), the Helsinki Final Act that emphasizes free mobility. In the Canadian context it has also been suggested that differential fees may be at variance with the human rights legislation of some provinces. However, tuition rates based on residence are probably lawful.

Differential fees represent an attempt, in response to public pressure, to reduce the growth of government expenditures, since close to 90% of the cost of post-secondary education is paid by the state.

In other nations such as France, Germany, Australia and the Scandinavian countries, the government absorbs 100% of the educational cost for all university students.

The United States has both public and private post-secondary institutions. Tuition at private universities for everyone, including foreign students, amounts to $3,000 — $4,000 per academic year. Public universities and colleges in many states have out-of-state fees for all non-residents. This varies considerably by state, and occasionally, by level of study. Such a fee structure is not deliberately directed against foreign students, since it is based on resident qualifications rather than immigration status. Moreover, some states exempt foreign students from the higher out-of-state fees, and a variety of financial support programs for out-of-state and foreign students help overcome the two-tier system.

It might be of interest to speculate about the differential foreign student fee which has been instituted by Alberta and Ontario in 1977 and will be started in Quebec in 1978. The government of Alberta suggested an additional $300 for foreign students who registered for the first time. Ontario doubled the fees for foreign students but two universities did not implement it in 1977. Quebec has patterned her proposed foreign student fee after Ontario. The universities of the three provinces were instituting bursary programs to offset the higher tuition fee for foreign students but the magnitude of support is still unknown.

The impact of a differential foreign student fee in two provinces (Ontario and Alberta) at the university level is difficult to measure. Many foreign students had planned to come to Canada before they learned about the differential fee. Others might have shifted from Alberta or Ontario to other provinces

as indicated by the increase in numbers at some universities in British Columbia, Manitoba and the Atlantic Provinces. It should also be noted that in the case of Alberta, the fees for foreign students are not much higner than the regular fees at some universities in the Atlantic provinces, and marginally higher than the Quebec university fee structure.

The additional fee for foreign students in the two provinces account for 10 to 15% of their total cost of education in Canada each year. Foreign exchange development in recent months has helped some foreign students due to the effective devaluation of the Canadian dollar and the appreciation of their currencies.

Another intriguing aspect has been the fact that those two Ontario universities which had not instituted a differential foreign student fee in 1977, have experienced a decline in their number of foreign students which was larger than for most of the other Ontario universities.

Under these circumstances, to measure the impact of a differential foreign student fee is almost impossible and the experiences of one year are not a guide for the future because of the adjustment mechanisms at work. It is also affecting foreign students differently depending on their country of origin, and more importantly, their socio-economic background and the alternatives available to them.

Quotas

Although the university community has, in principle, long opposed quotas, such a system has advantages. Germany is an example of a successfully operating quota system. The government and its "Laender" (provinces) agreed to reserve 8% of all places in universities for foreign students, but it was left to the universities to design means for allocating these places.

Because this 8% ceiling was higher than the actual percentage of foreign students at German universities, there was some flexibility. Even now, only 6-7% of all university enrolment consists of foreign students. A number of other countries such as Sweden and Belgium are moving to a formal or informal quota system.

Canadian universities have long been free to admit foreign students. Usually they do so on the basis of academic merit, but also to achieve an international representation.

At the departmental level, there has always been a ceiling on the number of students admitted, based on their qualifications, and sometimes their residence status. Recently, however, some universities have moved toward a more formal quota system. For example, the University of British Columbia states in its calendar that it will not admit a student to an undergraduate course if that course is available in his own country. Other universities such as Regina, Winnipeg and Alberta, have also established quota-type regulations.

A quota system for foreign students raises a number of questions about: (1) the size of the quota, by level and field of study; (2) methods of regulating the number of students from different countries, and (3) the possibility for individual universities to exceed their quota. The last might be necessary if bilateral agreements are made with countries interested in sending a sizeable number of students to Canada. For example, a contract with Venezuela provides for the education of 500 students in Canada, many in specially tailored programs.(6) In addition, some universities are negotiating agreements with OPEC countries to bring students to Canada at the true cost of educating them, and a number of these bilateral arrangements exist although it is difficult to obtain documentation.(7)

Tariff Quotas

The third option suggested in the British study, a tariff quota system, combines differential fees and quotas. However, it appears less applicable to Canada because of the constitutional structure and the autonomy of post-secondary institutions.

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(6) The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada administers this arrangement on behalf of the Venezuelan government. It operates on a cost-recovery basis.

(7) It has been suggested that income from these ventures should be used to subsidize students from the least developed countries. Such arrangements are difficult for individual institutions to make, since foreign countries prefer to deal with the national government or its agencies.

Few persons have systematically examined the issue of regulating the number of foreign students in Canada and its implications. So far, each province, and each institution, seem to have acted independently. Some universities are planning to raise additional funds for foreign student tuition payments (if differential fees continue), and these funds might be matched by other sectors of the economy.

Other Topics

More information is needed about foreign students in Canada: (1) the number who apply to Canadian universities each year, and the percentage who are accepted, by last country of residence; (2) their scores on the Text of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) test used by universities; (3) services available to them at Canadian universities; (4) their living arrangements; and (5) what happens to them after they have completed their studies, their location and career profile.

The CBIE Study and its supporting 8 papers are providing very fascinating information on the socio-economic background of foreign students, their aspirations and their reaction to the educational and social experiences at Canadian post-secondary institutions. For example, almost two-thirds of the foreign students stated that the occupational class of their fathers were professionals or owners and managers indicating that they have come from the more advantaged strata of their society, although this information needs to be interpreted with caution.

CHAPTER VIII

Concluding Observations

This report has presented the most recent statistics about foreign students in Canada including 1977-78 data. At the same time, it has noted Canada's indebtedness to other countries which have either provided opportunities for Canadians to study abroad and/or educated their citizens who subsequently settled here.

Many of the latter came from developing countries where the cost of educating students is formidable, in many instances much greater than Canadian foreign aid. Canada's role in the "brain-drain" was raised as an issue in the House of Commons on April 22, 1974.

> "The United States, the United Kingdom and Canada are receiving as a gift from developing nations a large cadre of trained persons whose education was expensive to the developing countries and who contribute critically-important medical services to the populations of the developed countries. It is not possible to arrive at any single figure representing the monetary gain to receiving countries. However, it is clear that the total gain for major receiving countries should be considered as being in the hundreds of millions of dollars a year ... Canada's intake of professionals, in proportion to its population, appears to be the largest in the world. This would indicate Canada's increasing reliance on the skilled, the educated and the professionals from the developing countries."(1)

Long-term implications of any policy decision that will affect foreign

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(1) International Perspective, November-December, 1976.

students in Canada and Canadian students abroad must be considered. The question of who should help whom is not within the scope of this report. Nonetheless, indications are that the number of foreign students from the 29 least-developed countries has not grown, frequently due to difficulties many of them have in obtaining employment permits for summer or part-time work here. In the future, the differential foreign student fee in Quebec, Ontario and Alberta will, in all likelihood, further inhibit foreign students from these countries from coming to Canada.

It seems that a combination of Canadian nationalism and the need for restraint in public spending have initiated a reaction at the government level and in the university community. As Michael Oliver, President of Carleton, has pointed out, the ethnic tension and racial prejudices which have recently surfaced in some communities reflect a misunderstanding of the composition of the non-white student body, which includes Canadian citizens and landed immigrants, as well as foreign students.(2)

At the Third World Student conference, even though some public concern about foreign students was considered legitimate, it was repeatedly stressed that they are in danger of becoming scapegoats for general dissatisfaction with the growing cost of government and the many social and economic programs it supports. Such controversy overlooks the important contribution of foreign students to Canada's cultural life and the recognition Canada

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(2) University Affairs, January, 1977, p.2.

receives abroad for these efforts.

The education of foreign students can be regarded as a long-term investment, of which only the short-term costs are visible, and ultimate benefits difficult to quantify. Although the number of foreign students has increased greatly during the last five years, in relation to total full-time university enrolment they account for about 8%, compared with countries like the United Kingdom (more than 11%), France (10%), and Switzerland (22%). Every third graduate student at British universities is foreign; in Canada, they represented 19% in 1976-77.

An aspect of the situation that does need more effective monitoring is foreign students' country of origin. Past and present patterns indicate future trends. The number from the "least-developed" countries has declined, and the number from other Third World countries has not grown as rapidly as that from other geographic areas. As noted at the university level, the number of Hong Kong students is still growing as well as foreign students from some of the OPEC countries. In contrast, the U.S. students in Canada have substantially declined in absolute numbers as well as relatively.

The possibility of bilateral agreements with a number of countries should be explored. Such arrangements would be particularly suited to the eighties when a decline in Canadian post-secondary enrolment is expected, and foreign students might help offset the projected decrease.

Many industrialized countries are now reviewing their policies on foreign

students. The United Kingdom, Austria and Italy have instituted procedures to reduce the number of foreign students under their jurisdiction. This will also have an impact on the number and type who intend to come to Canada. Different criteria should be employed for undergraduate and graduate foreign students. Graduate students, although more costly to educate, are contributing to the creation of knowledge and there appears to be a need for them in some faculties.

Little is known about the socio-economic background of foreign students, although it has some bearing on the resources available to them. There is indirect evidence that many come from a privileged social stratum in their country of origin. They will not be deterred by the price of tuition. Others, especially from the least-developed countries, may be seriously affected by differential fees and other administrative restrictions. In general differential fees, admission policies, language requirements, immigration regulations and opportunities for summer and part-time employment, of late have had a negative impact on the number of foreign students who desired to come to Canada.

These factors must be considered in developing a policy on foreign students in Canada. Any policy change requires more than a year lead-time in which to implement new regulations and procedures and to create an effective monitoring system. Foreign students in Canada should be regarded as an integral part of the foreign aid activities of both public and private sectors and a national perspective is required.

The focus of this report has been to generate the most recent foreign student data and relate them to historical trends. No attempt has been made to project the future since policy decisions at the institutional, provincial and federal level could affect the number and composition of the foreign students body.

In summary, the number of foreign students has declined between 1976 and 1977 by 3,322 from 55,902 to 52,580. This decline was primarily at the secondary and at the post-secondary non-university level as well as in the "other" category. At the universities, the number has stabilized, but some institutional and geographic shifts have occurred. At the same time, the porportion of Hong Kong students increased to almost one-third of the total foreign university student population, and a few countries account for well over 75% of the total number of foreign students. It is also likely that the number of foreign graduate students has increased with a corresponding decline of foreign undergraduate students in 1977-78.

It is hoped that this report and the quantitative information it contains provides the background for a discussion of a national policy on foreign students.

APPENDIX A

Sources of Data

Only by understanding the reliability and validity of the data on Canadian students abroad and foreign students in Canada, is it possible to determine its adequacies for various purposes. For policy considerations, available data seem sufficient.

Information has been collected on several characteristics of foreign students: age, legal residence status, country of origin, level, and discipline. However, when the data elements were developed, financial details that will be necessary in the future were not a priority, and hence, have not been assembled. As well, foreign students' socio-economic background is usually unknown, although it has a bearing on the resources to which they have access. Behavioural information is also lacking: Why have they selected Canada or a particular educational institution? What happens to them after completion of their studies?(1)

Because of prohibitive costs and technical difficulties, some data will never be generated. Therefore, a number of estimates were necessary. For example, we do not know how many Canadians who study abroad return to Canada, nor their reasons for remaining abroad or delaying their return. It can be assumed that this is related to employment and research opportunities, and

(1) The Canadian Bureau for International Education has recently published a number of reports which have a bearing on some of these questions (see David C. Neice and Peter H. Braun, A Patron for the World? (Part I and II) Survey Research Centre, York University prepared for and published by the Canadian Bureau for International Education, 1977, and a series of 8 papers on Foreign Student Issues).

social factors such as marriage.

Other problems associated with the data are: under-reporting, bias and errors in perception due to self-reporting, and coding and other processing mistakes. In addition, the definitions used are not necessarily consistent.

The following discussion outlines the major sources used in this report, and some of their limitations.

1) Canadian Students Abroad

a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - For several years UNESCO has collected and published information on foreign students. For some countries, information is incomplete, and estimates were used to supplement it. Unfortunately, the data refer to the early 1970's and more recent information is not available.

More than 95% of Canadian students who are abroad, have gone to either the United States, the United Kingdom or other European countries. Information concerning them appears reasonably reliable particularly for determining trends. Definitional problems exist with regard to the third educational level, which varies from country to country. Also some countries report by legal residence status rather than by citizenship or nationality.

But for an overview of Canadian students abroad, UNESCO data are adequate.

Two other organizations provide more current information about Canadian students in the United States and the United Kingdom: the Institute for International Education and the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

b) The Institute for International Education (New York) -

The annual publication, Open Doors, gives an overview of the foreign students at about 80% of American universities. However, in addition to the omission of 20% of the institutions, the response rate of some of those included has been inadequate. Therefore, substantial under-reporting may be assumed between 1963-64 to 1973-74. Since 1974-75, the Institute for International Education has conducted a more comprehensive survey which also provides estimates on the total number of Canadian students in the United States, but with less detail. Therefore, the two data series are not compatible. Nevertheless, since the U.S. Department of Immigration and Naturalization tabulates the number of Canadian students admitted to the United States, on a calendar year basis, a certain amount of verification is possible. Since the purpose of this report is only to determine the magnitude and changes over time, this source is useful.

c) The Association of Commonwealth Universities -

In its annual yearbook, the Association publishes the number of Canadian Students at British universities. For the university sector this source is comprehensive, but information on post-secondary non-

university students and other trainees is missing. However, the number of Canadians in the latter group is presumed to be small.

2) Foreign Students in Canada

There are two main sources of data about foreign students at Canadian educational institutions.

a) Immigration Statistics -

The Commission of Manpower and Immigration keeps records on each foreign student who enters under the authority of the Immigration Act as a non-immigrant in the 7(1)(F) student category. This authorization is valid for a maximum of 12 months, but may be renewed. Most foreign students fall into this category. However, some dependants of diplomatic and consular officials have been admitted under Section 7(1)(A), and others, dependants of people in Canada for the temporary exercise of their profession, trade or occupation, under 7(1)(H). There are also foreign students in Canada either with a ministerial permit or as political refugees. In addition, some foreign students, particularly those at the graduate level, who have pre-arranged employment in the university sector, are admitted under 7(1)(H).

Information available on each foreign student admitted under 7(1)(F) includes: date of birth, sex, citizenship, type of dependants (wife and children), name of institution, type of study.

At any given time, there are fewer students in Canada than shown by the Department's calendar year figures. Some come for one semester, summer school or a short course; others may withdraw. Therefore, immigration statistics over-report the number of foreign students who are in Canada at a specific date. In Appendix B, the discrepancy between the cumulative calendar year foreign student data are compared with the specific date information by type of study, university and province, for one year.

The number of foreign students indicated by immigration statistics reported for a specific date is below the number reported by the universities. This discrepancy varies substantially by institution.

Since the Department's calendar year figures are cumulative, they are approximately 25% higher than if a specific date (preferably December 1) had been used. But these statistics seem to consistently under-report the number of foreign students at Canadian universities by 20-30% as reported by Statistics Canada. Thus, there is a rough balance, and, for the purpose of this study, immigration statistics on a calendar year basis are a reasonable estimate of foreign students at Canadian universities each academic year. Consequently, in some tables, immigration statistics for a calendar year have been related to enrolment statistics for an academic year. The specific number is not critical, but changes over time, especially in the composition of foreign students by country of origin and type of study. Nevertheless, these data have to be interpreted cautiously.

b) Statistics Canada's University Student Information System -

This system collects data on a large number of student characteristics: institution, sex, date of birth, marital status, mother tongue, legal status in Canada, country of current citizenship, date of entry into Canada, permanent residence (country), educational status of new student, geographic source of new student (country), qualifications sought, specialization or major field of study, type of session, duration of program/session, current state of study, expected year of graduation. This information is provided by the students with some verification by the university administration.

Most of the difficulties with the system have been discussed in another report by the author "Foreign Students at Canadian Universities". Of particular significance is the fact that some universities are not part of this system. For example, in 1976-77, no foreign student data were available from the universities of Prince Edward Island, Moncton, Quebec, Montréal, Concordia and graduate students of Simon Fraser. Therefore, it must be stressed that all information concerning foreign students is estimated by the author, from Statistics Canada and Immigration data. The figures indicate comparative magnitudes, not specific values.

Statistics Canada has only limited information on community college, and elementary and secondary foreign students.

For foreign graduate students, there is an additional source, the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools, which has published an annual statistical report since 1968, combining the master's and doctoral foreign students into one category. Since these data are incomplete, only percentages could be used as estimates.

Although better, more comprehensive data on foreign students at Canadian educational institutions are desirable, that which are available are adequate for developing most policy options.

Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

The purpose of this appendix is two-fold: to discuss in greater detail the two data series, Immigration Statistics and Statistics Canada data on foreign students, noting their limitations; and to provide information about some socio-economic characteristics of foreign students in Canada, such as age and sex, which were not dealt with in the main body of this report.

As already indicated in Appendix A, immigration statistics record foreign students either on a cumulative, calendar year basis or for a specific date. The difference between the two sets are shown for foreign university students in Table B-1. On a calendar year basis, there were 29,436 foreign students admitted to Canada in 1976 as non-immigrants under section 7(1)(F) of the Immigration Act. Some of these students might have been admitted for a shorter period, such as summer school; others might have been admitted twice. Also, some foreign students might not have registered at their planned university.

In contrast to the cumulative, calendar year data, immigration statistics also record foreign students who held a valid 7(1)(F) permit for a specific date. In this particular case, March 1, 1977, has been selected.

Table B-1

Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1976-77

University and Province	Number of Valid Entry Permits as of March 1, 1977	Total Number Admitted During Calandar Year 1976	Column one as percentage of Column two
Memorial	137	163	84.0
Prince Edward Island	48	58	82.8
Acadia	133	148	89.9
Dalhousie	395	459	86.0
Mount St. Vincent	70	76	92.1
Nova Scotia Art & Design	58	97	59.8
St. Francis Xavier	151	164	92.1
St. Mary's	332	361	92.0
King's College University	6	9	66.7
Nova Scotia Technical College	40	40	100.0
Total Nova Scotia	1,185	1,354	87.5
Mount Allison	48	77	62.3
Moncton	27	51	52.9
New Brunswick	282	288	97.9
Total New Brunswick	357	416	85.8
McGill	2,679	2,863	93.6
Montreal	760	970	78.4
Quebec	265	391	67.8
Concordia	2,241	2,801	80.0
Laval	578	775	74.6
Sherbrooke	188	205	91.7
Bishop's	136	159	85.5
Total Quebec	6,847	8,164	83.9
Brock	151	177	85.3
Carleton	565	624	90.5
Guelph	445	620	71.8
Lakehead	284	346	82.1
Laurentian	54	77	70.1

Table B-1 (cont'd)
Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1976-77

University and Province	Number of Valid Entry Permits as of March 1, 1977	Total Number Admitted During Calendar Year 1976	Column one as percentage of Column two
McMaster	558	664	84.0
Ottawa	798	817	97.7
Queen's	426	472	90.3
Toronto	2,400	2,777	86.4
Trent	54	74	73.0
Waterloo	864	971	89.0
Western	756	947	79.8
Windsor	1,132	1,295	87.4
York	907	1,228	73.8
Ryerson	272	402	67.7
Wilfrid Laurier	131	160	81.9
Total Ontario	9,797	11,631	84.2
Manitoba	911	1,027	88.7
Winnipeg	281	319	88.1
Brandon	48	60	80.0
Total Manitoba	1,240	1,406	88.2
Saskatchewan	608	847	71.8
Regina	397	786	50.5
Total Saskatchewan	1,005	1,633	61.5
Alberta	1,048	1,141	91.8
Calgary	873	1,067	81.8
Lethbridge	98	96	102.1
Total Alberta	2,019	2,304	87.6

Table B-1 (cont'd)

Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1976-77

University and Province	Number of Valid Entry Permits as of March 1, 1977	Total Number Admitted During Calendar Year 1976	Column one as Percentage of Column two
British Columbia	660	801	82.4
Victoria	145	185	78.4
Simon Fraser	504	630	80.0
Total British Columbia	1,309	1,616	81.0
Total	23,944	28,745	83.3
Other university related institutions	421	691	60.9
Grand Total	24,365	29,436	82.8

Note: For most universities the affiliated institutions are included under the parent university.

This specific date includes, in all likelihood, the foreign student enrolment for the academic year 1976-77. However, it must be noted some students may have discontinued their studies and left Canada by then and others may not have registered at their intended university. Still other foreign students may not have renewed their permit each year, yet continued their education. It should also be noted that both sets of figures exclude students who have been admitted as non-immigrants under separate sections of the Immigration Act such as 7(1)(A), 7(1)(H) and 7(1)(G). This group contains some foreign students, mostly at the graduate level, who had pre-arranged employment as research or teaching assistants, and did not hold a 7(1)(F) permit.

Statistics Canada data on foreign students are incomplete on two counts. First, in 1976-77 some universities: Prince Edward Island, Moncton, Concordia, Montreal, Quebec and graduate students of Simon Fraser,have not reported their foreign students. Therefore, estimates have been used based on immigration data and other sources of information. Secondly, the categories of the Statistics Canada University Student Information System are ambiguous and not mutually exclusive. Morevoer, the "not reported" category must be taken into account. For the purpose of this report, these figures have been adjusted and modified. Specifically, the category of "foreign student visa" is combined with "other visa" and 50% of the category "non-Canadian, status unknown" for both full- and part-time students. Excluded are those students whose legal status

was unknown (5,165 in 1976-77). As Table B-1 shows, the difference between the calendar year immigration data and the specific date information indicates a difference of 5,071 students. Expressed differently, 82.8% of the calendar year foreign students for 1976 held a valid permit on March 1, 1977. This percentage varied by institution.

For the purpose of this appendix, the calendar year data for foreign students, as recorded by Immigration, identifies 28,745 foreign students whereas the estimate derived from Statistics Canada data was 26,127 (Table B-2). This difference of 2,618 students might be due partly to the "not reported" category of the Statistics Canada data file. Only for one province, Saskatchewan, is the discrepancy substantial: immigration statistics report 1,633, Statistics Canada only 1,029 foreign students. One possible explanation might be that foreign students did not register at their intended institution, but selected an alternative university. For reasons discussed in the text and appendices the calendar year data are used as a proxy for the number of foreign university students in Canada between 1973 and 1977 to indicate the trend, as well as the changes, in composition by geographic origin and intended university and province.

For foreign post-secondary non-university students, the calendar figures are less reliable because only 59.6% of those who were admitted in 1976 or

Table B-2

Comparison of Foreign University Students Between Statistics Canada data and Immigration Information by Province, 1976-77

	Statistics Canada*	Immigration Statistics**	Difference
Newfoundland	194	163	+ 31
Prince Edward Island	55	58	- 3
Nova Scotia	1,096	1,354	- 258
New Brunswick	444	416	+ 28
Quebec	7,363	8,164	- 801
Ontario	10,693	11,631	- 938
Manitoba	1,444	1,406	+ 38
Saskatchewan	1,029	1,633	- 604
Alberta	2,118	2,304	- 186
British Columbia	1,691	1,616	+ 75
Total	26,127	28,745	-2,618

* Estimated from Statistics Canada University Student Information System, by combining the category of foreign student visa with other visa, and adding 50% of the category "Non Canadian, Status Unknown" for both full- and part-time students. Excluded are those students from whom their legal status was unknown (5,165). Therefore, this column under reports the number of foreign students.

** Immigration Statistics represent non-immigrant foreign students who were admitted under section 7(1)(F) during the calendar year 1976. Some of these students might have been admitted for a shorter period, such as summer school; others might have been admitted twice. Therefore, immigration data have a tendency to be over-reported. Also, some foreign students might not have registered at their planned university. Excluded are those foreign students who were recorded under different sections of the Immigration Act.

renewed their permits in that year held a valid entry permit as of March 1, 1977 (Table B-3). This difference is partly due to the fact that some of these foreign post-secondary non-university students had come for a shorter training period. Since Statistics Canada has limited information available about the number of foreign students studying in the community colleges, no comparison between the data sets has been made. The same problem applies for secondary foreign students as well as those who are recorded in the "other" category of immigration statistics.

Table B-4 provides some additional socio-economic characteristics of foreign students. As already indicated, the data file of the Commission of Employment and Immigration shows that as of March 1, 1977, there were 29,875 foreign students at Canadian post-secondary institutions: 24,365 at the university level, and 5,510 at non-university level. Of these, 68.7% were male and 31.3% female. The comparable data for post-secondary students in Canada were 55.3% and 44.7% respectively.

The age distribution shows that one quarter of foreign university students is older than 26. Table B-5 provides additional data on year of birth by level of study.

Table B-6 shows the year the entry permit was issued: 38.0% had come for the first time in 1976; 25.3%, the previous year. These figures seem to indicate a particularly large influx of foreign students in those two years, although such data should be interpreted cautiously.

Table B-3

Foreign Post-Secondary Non-University Students
by Intended Province or Region, 1976-77

Region or Province	Valid Entry Permit as of March 1, 1977	Percent by Province	Total Number Admitted in 1976	Percent by Province	Column one as Percentage of Column three
Atlantic Provinces ..	74	1.4	79	0.9	(93.7)
Quebec	1,054	19.4	1,524	16.7	(69.2)
Ontario	2,560	47.0	4,659	50.9	(54.9)
Manitoba	123	2.2	189	2.1	(65.1)
Saskatchewan	19	0.3	29	0.3	(65.5)
Alberta	1,063	19.5	1,644	18.0	(64.6)
British Columbia	554	10.2	1,022	11.2	(54.2)
Total	5,447	100.0	9,146	100.0	(59.6)

Table B-4

Foreign Post-secondary Students by Level and by Sex, (as of March 1, 1977)

	Male	Female	Total
Post-Secondary non-University	3,612 (65.6)	1,898 (34.4)	5,510 (100.0)
University	16,911 (69.4)	7,454 (30.6)	24,365 (100.0)
Total Post-Secondary	20,523 (68.7)	9,352 (31.3)	29,875 (100.0)

Post-secondary Students in Canada:*

Post-secondary non-university	108,097 (48.9)	112,949 (51.1)	221,046 (100.0)
Universities	219,157 (59.1)	151,905 (40.9)	371,062 (100.0)
Total	327,254 (55.3)	264,854 (44.7)	592,108 (100.0)

* Includes only full-time students (Canadian Citizen, landed immigrants and foreign students) for 1975-76

Table B-5

Year of Birth of Foreign Post-Secondary Students with a Valid Entry Permit (as of March 1, 1977)

Year of Birth	University	%	Post-Secondary Non-University	%	Total Post-Secondary	%
1950 or before	6,183	25.4	986	18.1	7,169	24.1
1951-1953	5,703	23.5	1,235	22.7	6,938	23.3
1954-1956	8,896	36.6	2,040	37.4	10,936	36.8
1957-1959	3,517	14.5	1,185	21.8	4,702	15.8
Sub-total	24,299	100.0	5,446	100.0	29,745	100.0
After 1959	58		64		122	
Not-Reported	8		-		8	
Total	24,365		5,510		29,875	

Table B-6

Year Entry Permit was First Issued for Post-Secondary Foreign Students by Level of Study

Year	University		Post-Secondary Non-University		Total Post-Secondary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Before 1973	413	1.7	39	0.7	452	1.5
1973	2,585	10.6	368	6.7	2,953	9.9
1974	4,265	17.5	1,038	18.8	5,303	17.8
1975	6,023	24.7	1,530	27.8	7,553	25.3
1976	9,278	38.1	2,070	37.6	11,348	38.0
1977	1,801	7.4	465	8.4	2,266	7.6
Total	24,365	100.0	5,510	100.0	29,875	100.0

This appendix demonstrates the difficulties encountered in reconciling different data sets on foreign students in Canada and the necessary awareness needed to interpret the data for policy considerations. For example, it would have been desirable for immigration statistics to differentiate between full- and part-time students and to provide a breakdown between undergraduate and graduate. It is also uncertain to what extent the foreign students who had been admitted to Canada with the intention to study at a particular educational institution have actually registered there. In the future it might be necessary to differentiate more clearly between private foreign students who come on their own initiative and those who are sponsored under multi-lateral arrangements and who might pay different contractual fees.

It should be remembered that some information will never be obtainable as the cost to generate the data is too formidable.

Table C-1

Foreign Students in Relation to Total Full and Part-time Enrolment by University and Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78

University	1973-74 Foreign students	1973-74 All students	1973-74 Percentage foreign students	1974-75 Foreign students	1974-75 All students	1974-75 Percentage foreign students
Memorial	83	10,237	0.8	127	9,530	1.3
Prince Edward Island	61	2,465	2.5	61	2,155	2.8
Acadia	103	2,821	3.7	132	3,000	4.4
Dalhousie	294	7,830	3.8	358	8,006	4.5
Mount St. Vincent	23	1,668	1.4	52	1,681	3.1
Nova Scotia Art & Design	46	420	11.0	150	445	33.7
St. Francis Xavier	246	2,562	9.6	255	2,651	9.6
St. Mary's	194	3,295	5.9	218	3,600	6.1
King's College University	8	258	3.1	6	269	2.2
Total Nova Scotia	914	18,854	4.8	1,171	19,652	6.0
Mount Allison	65	1,392	4.7	73	1,464	5.0
Moncton	14	6,132	0.2	23	6,249	0.4
New Brunswick	185	6,830	2.7	193	6,856	2.8
Total New Brunswick	264	14,354	1.8	289	14,568	2.0

Table C-1 (cont'd)

Foreign Students in Relation to Total Full- and Part-time Enrolment
by University and Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78

University	1975-76 Foreign students	1975-76 All students	1975-76 Percentage foreign students	1976-77 Foreign students	1976-77 All students	1976-77 Percentage foreign students	1977-78(P) Foreign students	1977-78(P) All students	1977-78(P) Percentage foreign students
Memorial	142	9,469	1.5	163	9,860	1.6	193	10,253	1.9
Prince Edward Island	67	2,350	2.9	58	2,332	2.5	62	2,358	2.6
Acadia	110	3,236	3.4	128	3,323	3.8	128	3,272	3.9
Dalhousie	362	8,324	4.3	468*	8,910*	5.2*	551*	8,583*	6.4*
Mount St. Vincent	59	2,064	2.9	76	2,225	3.4	88	2,388	3.7
Nova Scotia Art & Design	112	503	22.3	97	435	22.3	73	435	16.8
St. Francis Xavier	202	2,761	7.3	164	2,773	5.7	172	2,948	5.8
St. Mary's	258	3,755	6.9	361	3,730	9.7	393	3,812	10.3
King's College University	15	328	4.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Nova Scotia	1,118	20,971	5.3	1,294	21,396	6.0	1,405	21,438	6.6
Mount Allison	65	1,449	4.5	77	1,417	5.4	50	1,454	3.4
Moncton	27	6,113	0.4	51	5,358	1.0	47	4,789	1.0
New Brunswick	218	7,957	2.7	288	7,800	3.7	357	7,962	4.5
Total New Brunswick	310	15,519	2.0	416	14,575	2.8	454	14,205	3.2

* includes King's College University.

Table C-1 (Cont'd)

Foreign Students in Relation to Total Full and Part-time Enrolment by University and Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78

University	1973-74 Foreign students	1973-74 All students	1973-74 Percentage foreign students	1974-75 Foreign students	1974-75 All students	1974-75 Percentage foreign students
McGill	1,934	15,981	12.1	2,126	17,404	12.2
Montreal	828	24,826	3.3	841	27,166	3.1
Quebec	193	24,052	0.8	264	26,886	1.0
Concordia	878	26,257	3.3	1,442	21,693	6.6
Laval	563	16,575	3.4	538	17,450	3.1
Sherbrooke	173	7,109	2.4	193	6,574	2.9
Bishop's	81	812	10.0	90	887	10.1
Total Quebec	4,650	115,612	4.0	5,494	118,060	4.7

Table C-1 (cont'd)

Foreign Students in Relation to Total Full- and Part-time Enrolment
by University and Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78

University	1975-76 Foreign Students	1975-76 All students	1975-76 Percentage foreign students	1976-77 Foreign Students	1976-77 All Students	1976-77 Percentage foreign students	1977-78(P) Foreign students	1977-78(P) All students	1977-78(P) Percentage foreign students
McGill	2,494	18,871	13.2	2,863	20,185	14.2	2,853	18,381	15.5
Montreal	909	25,151	3.6	970	33,514	2.9	944	35,451	2.7
Quebec	380	30,155	1.3	391	33,486	1.2	458	33,470	1.4
Concordia	2,017	27,207	7.4	2,801	24,147	11.6	2,619	19,794	13.2
Laval	668	19,008	3.5	775	20,698	3.7	854	22,056	3.9
Sherbrooke	184	7,708	2.4	205	9,009	2.3	229	9,271	2.5
Bishop's	119	1,028	11.6	159	1,579	10.1	148	1,307	11.3
Total Quebec	6,771	129,128	5.2	8,164	142,618	5.7	8,105	139,730	5.8

Table C-1 (cont'd)

Foreign Students in Relation to Total Full and Part-time Enrolment by University and Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78 –

University	1973-74 Foreign students	1973-74 All students	1973-74 Percentage foreign students	1974-75 Foreign students	1974-75 All students	1974-75 Percentage foreign students
Brock	74	4,260	1.7	120	4,550	2.6
Carleton	278	13,585	2.0	371	14,466	2.6
Guelph	259	8,989	2.9	311	9,867	3.2
Lakehead	122	3,342	3.7	184	3,343	5.5
Laurentian	28	6,570	0.4	34	6,671	0.5
McMaster	411	12,312	3.3	455	12,972	3.5
Ottawa	377	15,610	2.4	429	16,878	2.5
Queen's	397	11,941	3.3	400	12,203	3.3
Toronto	1,465	42,851	3.4	1,741	43,617	4.0
Trent	24	2,573	0.9	35	2,993	1.2
Waterloo	417	15,627	2.7	585	16,488	3.5
Western	503	20,575	2.4	750	21,161	3.5
Windsor	549	9,252	5.9	636	9,792	6.5
York	493	21,030	2.3	608	21,950	2.8
Ryerson	204	9,203	2.2	252	9,763	2.6
Wilfrid Laurier	74	6,074	1.2	80	5,836	1.4
Total Ontario	5,675	203,794	2.8	6,991	212,550	3.3

Table C-1 (cont'd)

Foreign Students in Relation to Total Full- and Part-time Enrolment
by University and Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78

University	1975-76 Foreign Students	1975-76 All students	1975-76 Percentage foreign students	1976-77 Foreign students	1976-77 All students	1976-77 Percentage foreign students	1977-78 (P) Foreign students	1977-78 (P) All students	1977-78 (P) Percentage Foreign students
Brock	202	4,880	4.1	177	5,009	3.5	132	4,973	2.7
Carleton	495	15,977	3.1	624	16,131	3.9	594	15,182	3.9
Guelph	429	10,167	4.2	620	10,862	5.7	651	10,852	6.0
Lakehead	264	3,522	7.5	346	4,323	8.0	458	4,327	10.6
Laurentian	51	6,738	0.8	77	7,021	1.1	79	6,493	1.2
McMaster	620	13,774	4.5	644	14,321	4.5	549	9,960	5.5
Ottawa	589	18,225	3.2	817	19,198	4.2	734	17,218	4.3
Queen's	467	12,910	3.6	472	13,258	3.6	478	13,227	3.6
Toronto	2,409	45,275	5.3	2,777	45,776	6.1	2,053	44,007	6.9
Trent	55	3,291	1.7	74	3,536	2.1	69	3,616	1.9
Waterloo	819	17,490	4.7	971	18,555	5.2	851	19,234	4.4
Western	927	22,066	4.2	947	22,470	4.2	841	21,573	3.9
Windsor	1,033	11,300	9.1	1,295	11,598	11.2	1,261	10,705	11.8
York	916	24,013	3.8	1,228	25,015	4.9	1,105	23,640	4.7
Ryerson	365	10,188	3.6	402	10,493	3.8	366	10,570	3.5
Wilfrid Laurier	116	6,397	1.8	160	6,353	2.5	149	6,065	2.6
Total Ontario	9,757	226,213	4.3	11,631	233,919	5.0	11,370	221,642	5.1

Table C-1 (cont'd)

Foreign Students in Relation to Total Full and Part-time Enrolment by University and Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78

University	1973-74 Foreign students	1973-74 All students	1973-74 Percentage foreign students	1974-75 Foreign students	1974-75 All students	1974-75 Percentage foreign students
Manitoba	379	19,520	1.9	596	20,174	3.0
Winnipeg	50	4,935	1.0	87	5,230	1.7
Brandon	20	2,096	1.0	20	2,036	1.0
Total Manitoba	449	26,551	1.7	703	27,440	2.6
Saskatchewan	174	12,803	1.4	236	12,845	1.8
Regina	76	5,201	1.5	150	5,842	2.6
Total Saskatchewan	250	18,004	1.4	386	18,687	2.1
Alberta	639	22,297	2.9	813	22,687	3.6
Calgary	212	12,086	1.8	373	12,345	3.0
Lethbridge	14	1,577	0.9	33	1,665	2.0
Total Alberta	865	35,960	2.4	1,219	36,697	3,3
British Columbia	546	21,822	2.5	568	22,199	2.6
Victoria	138	6,069	2.3	141	6,965	2.0
Simon Fraser	268	5,509	4.9	321	6,943	4.6
Notre Dame	83	455	18.2	111	458	24.2
Total British Columbia	1,035	33,855	3.1	1,141	36,565	3.1
Grand Total	14,246	479,686	3.0	17,582	495,904	3.5

Table C-1 (cont'd)

Foreign Students in Relation to Total Full- and Part-time Enrolment
by University and Province, 1973-74 to 1977-78

University	1975-76 Foreign students	1975-76 All students	1975-76 Percentage foreign students	1976-77 Foreign students	1976-77 All students	1976-77 Percentage foreign students	1977-78(P) Foreign students	1977-78(P) All students	1977-78(P) Percentage foreign students
Manitoba	787	20,635	3.8	1,027	21,442	4.8	1,298	20,571	6.3
Winnipeg	212	5,851	3.1	319	5,868	5.4	263	6,255	4.2
Brandon	71	2,344	2.0	60	2,418	2.5	62	2,481	2.5
Total Manitoba	1,070	28,830	3.7	1,406	29,728	4.7	1,623	29,307	5.5
Saskatchewan	437	13,920	3.1	847	15,220	5.6	753	14,732	5.1
Regina	459	5,346	8.6	786	6,819	11.5	626	5,982	10.5
Total Saskatchewan	896	19,266	4.7	1,633	22,039	7.4	1,379	20,714	6.7
Alberta	925	23,488	3.9	1,141	24,254	4.7	1,130	23,588	4.8
Calgary	1,028	13,928	7.4	1,067	13,856	7.7	1,011	13,782	7.3
Lethbridge	53	1,824	2.9	96	1,984	4.8	121	2,100	5.8
Total Alberta	2,006	39,240	5.1	2,304	40,094	5.7	2,262	39,470	5.7
British Columbia	635	23,133	2.8	801	25,332	3.2	672	23,967	2.8
Victoria	164	7,384	2.2	185	7,462	2.5	202	7,408	2.7
Simon Fraser	444	8,190	5.4	630	8,383	7.6	896	9,002	10.0
Notre Dame	102	566	18.0	59	255	23.1	-	-	-
Total British Columbia	1,345	39,273	3.4	1,675	41,432	4.0	1,770	40,377	4.4
Grand total	23,482	530,259	4.4	28,744	558,933	5.1	28,623	539,494	5.3

(P) Preliminary

Table C-2

Annual Percentage of Change of Foreign Students Compared with all Students by University and Province, 1974-75 to 1977-78

University	1974-75 Percentage change over previous year		1975-76 Percentage change over previous year		1976-77 Percentage change over previous year		1977-78 * Percentage change over previous year	
	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students
Memorial	53.0	-6.9	11.8	-0.7	14.8	4.1	18.4	4.0
Prince Edward Island	0.0	-12.6	9.8	9.0	-13.4	-0.8	6.9	1.1
Acadia	28.2	6.3	16.7	7.9	16.4	2.7	0.0	-1.5
Dalhousie	21.8	2.2	1.1	4.0	29.3	7.0	17.7	-3.6
Mount St. Vincent	126.1	0.8	13.5	22.8	28.8	7.8	15.8	7.3
Nova Scotia Art & Design	226.1	6.0	-25.3	13.0	-13.4	-13.5	-24.8	0.0
St. Francis Xavier	3.7	3.5	-20.8	4.1	-18.2	0.4	4.9	6.3
St. Mary's	12.4	9.3	18.3	4.3	39.9	-0.7	8.9	2.2
King's College University	-25.0	4.3	150.0	21.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Nova Scotia	28.1	4.2	4.5	6.7	15.7	2.0	8.6	0.2
Mount Allison	12.3	5.2	-11.0	-1.0	18.5	-2.2	-36.1	2.6
Moncton	64.3	1.9	17.4	-2.2	88.9	-12.4	-7.8	-10.6
New Brunswick	4.3	0.4	12.4	16.1	32.3	-1.9	23.9	2.1
Total New Brunswick	9.5	1.5	7.3	6.5	34.2	-6.1	9.1	-2.5

Table C-2 (cont'd)

Annual Percentage of Change of Foreign Students Compared with all Students by University and Province, 1974-75 to 1977-78 – continued

University	1974-75 Percentage change over previous year		1975-76 Percentage change over previous year		1976-77 Percentage change over previous year		1977-78* Percentage change Over previous year	
	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students
McGill	9.9	8.9	17.3	8.4	14.2	7.0	-0.4	8.9
Montreal	1.6	9.4	8.1	-7.4	6.7	33.2	-2.3	5.8
Quebec	36.8	11.8	28.8	12.2	2.9	11.0	17.1	-0.1
Concordia	64.2	-17.4	39.9	25.4	38.9	-11.2	-6.5	-18.0
Laval	4.4	5.3	24.2	8.9	16.0	8.9	10.2	6.6
Sherbrooke	11.6	-7.5	-4.7	17.2	11.4	16.9	11.7	-2.9
Bishop's	11.1	9.2	32.2	15.9	33.6	53.6	-6.9	-17.2
Total Quebec	18.2	2.1	23.2	9.4	20.6	10.4	-0.7	-2.0

Table C-2 (cont'd)

Annual Percentage of Change of Foreign Students Compared with all Students by University and Province, 1974-75 to 1977-78

University	1974-75 Percentage change over previous year		1975-76 Percentage change over previous year		1976-77 Percentage change over previous year		1977-78* Percentage change over previous year	
	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students
Brock	62.2	6.8	68.3	7.3	-12.4	2.6	-25.4	-0.7
Carleton	33.5	6.5	33.4	10.4	26.1	1.0	-4.8	-5.9
Guelph	20.1	9.8	37.9	3.0	44.5	6.8	5.0	0.0
Lakehead	50.8	0.0	43.5	5.4	31.1	22.8	32.4	0.1
Laurentian	21.4	1.5	50.0	1.0	51.0	4.2	2.6	-7.5
McMaster	10.7	5.4	36.3	6.2	3.9	4.0	-14.8	-31.8
Ottawa	13.8	8.1	37.3	8.0	38.7	5.3	-10.2	-10.3
Queen's	0.8	2.2	16.8	5.8	1.1	2.7	1.3	-0.3
Toronto	18.8	1.8	38.4	3.8	15.3	1.1	9.9	-3.9
Trent	45.8	16.3	57.1	10.0	34.5	7.4	-6.8	2.3
Waterloo	40.3	5.5	40.0	6.1	18.6	6.1	-12.4	3.6
Western	49.1	2.8	23.6	4.3	2.2	1.8	-11.2	-4.0
Windsor	15.8	5.8	62.4	15.4	25.4	2.6	-2.4	-7.7
York	23.3	4.4	50.6	9.4	34.1	4.2	-10.1	-5.5
Ryerson	23.5	6.1	44.8	4.4	10.1	3.0	-9.0	0.7
Wilfrid Laurier	8.1	3.9	45.0	9.6	37.9	0.7	-6.9	-4.5
Total	23.2	4.3	39.6	6.4	19.2	3.4	-2.2	-5.2

Table C-2 (cont'd)

Annual Percentage of Change of Foreign Students Compared with all Students by University and Province, 1974-75 to 1977-78

University	1974-75 Percentage change over previous year		1975-76 Percentage change over previous year		1976-77 Percentage change over previous year		1977-78* Percentage change over previous year	
	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students	Foreign students	All students
Manitoba	57.3	3.4	32.0	2.3	30.5	3.9	26.4	-4.1
Winnipeg	74.0	6.0	143.7	11.9	50.5	0.3	-17.6	6.6
Brandon	0.0	-2.9	255.0	15.1	-15.5	3.2	3.3	2.6
Total Manitoba	56.6	3.3	52.2	5.1	31.4	3.1	15.4	1.4
Saskatchewan	35.6	0.3	85.2	8.4	93.8	9.3	11.1	3.2
Regina	97.4	12.3	206.0	-8.5	71.2	27.6	-20.4	-12.3
Total Saskatchewan	54.4	3.8	132.1	3.1	82.3	14.4	-15.4	-6.0
Alberta	27.2	1.7	13.8	3.5	23.4	3.3	-0.9	-2.8
Calgary	75.9	2.1	175.6	12.8	3.8	-0.6	-5.3	-0.6
Lethbridge	135.7	5.6	60.6	9.5	81.1	8.8	26.0	5.8
Total Alberta	40.9	2.0	64.6	6.9	14.9	2.2	-1.8	-1.6
British Columbia	4.0	1.7	11.8	4.2	26.1	9.5	-16.1	-5.4
Victoria	2.2	14.8	16.3	6.0	12.8	1.0	9.2	-0.7
Simon Fraser	19.8	26.0	38.3	18.0	41.9	2.4	42.2	7.4
Notre Dame	33.7	0.7	-8.1	23.6	-42.2	-55.0	N/A	N/A
Total British Columbia	10.2	8.0	17.9	7.4	24.5	5.5	5.7	2.6
Total (all provinces)	23.4	3.4	33.6	6.9	22.4	5.4	-0.5	-3.5

* Preliminary. The absolute numbers are presented in Table C-1.
Source: Derived From Table B1.

Table C-3

Foreign Students Admitted by Geographic Origin and Intended University, 1975 and 1976

University		Europe*	Hong Kong	United States	Other Countries	Total
Memorial	1975	24	10	41	69	144
	1976	27	17	37	66	147
		+ 3	+ 7	- 4	- 3	+ 3
Prince Edward Island	1975	3	18	35	10	66
	1976	1	17	22	15	55
		- 2	- 1	- 13	+ 5	- 11
Acadia	1975	3	10	80	14	107
	1976	2	22	69	28	121
		- 1	+ 12	- 11	+ 14	+ 14
Dalhousie	1975	43	47	129	146	365
	1976	51	81	109	196	437
		+ 8	+ 34	- 20	+ 50	+ 72
King's College University	1975	0	6	7	3	16
	1976	0	1	7	0	8
		0	- 5	0	- 3	- 8
Mount St. Vincent	1975	2	7	7	44	60
	1976	4	8	9	51	72
		+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	+ 7	+ 12
N.S. College Art & Design	1975	3	0	107	4	114
	1976	6	0	73	10	89
		+ 3	0	- 34	+ 6	- 25
N.S. Technical College	1975	1	2	3	14	20
	1976	4	6	0	28	38
		+ 3	+ 4	- 3	+ 14	+ 18
St. Francis Xavier	1975	6	3	131	64	204
	1976	6	2	94	56	158
		0	- 1	- 37	- 8	- 46
St. Mary's	1975	9	84	87	82	262
	1976	9	113	88	138	348
		0	+ 29	+ 1	+ 56	+ 86
New Brunswick	1975	10	11	52	146	219
	1976	16	17	56	185	274
		+ 6	+ 6	+ 4	+ 39	+ 55
Moncton	1975	1	0	4	23	28
	1976	3	0	5	38	46
		+ 2	0	+ 1	+ 15	+ 18

Table C-3 (cont'd)

University		Europe*	Hong Kong	United States	Other Countries	Total
Mount Allison	1975	3	3	16	44	66
	1976	2	3	22	45	72
		- 1	0	+ 6	+ 1	+ 6
Bishop's	1975	6	12	72	31	121
	1976	6	24	76	38	144
		0	+ 12	+ 4	+ 7	+ 23
Laval	1975	103	2	184	382	671
	1976	113	2	176	426	717
		+ 10	0	- 8	+ 44	+ 46
Concordia	1975	169	385	315	1,222	2,091
	1976	200	479	263	1,590	2,532
		+ 31	+ 94	- 52	+ 368	+ 441
Montreal and Affiliates	1975	183	2	57	864	1,106
	1976	213	4	74	740	1,031
		+ 30	+ 2	+ 17	- 124	- 75
McGill	1975	195	232	1,526	624	2,577
	1976	231	295	1,527	691	2,744
		+ 36	+ 63	+ 1	+ 67	+ 167
Quebec	1975	37	0	13	170	220
	1976	23	1	24	132	180
		- 14	+ 1	+ 11	- 38	- 40
Sherbrooke	1975	36	2	6	137	181
	1976	41	1	7	142	191
		+ 5	- 1	+ 1	+ 5	+ 10
Brock	1975	10	40	26	126	202
	1976	7	40	20	104	171
		- 3	0	- 6	- 22	- 31
Carleton	1975	55	66	135	244	500
	1976	58	84	109	342	593
		+ 3	+ 18	- 26	+ 98	+ 93
Guelph	1975	35	97	43	256	431
	1976	50	171	52	299	572
		+ 15	+ 74	+ 9	+ 43	+ 141
Lakehead	1975	28	98	6	134	266
	1976	25	119	6	180	330
		- 3	+ 21	0	+ 46	+ 64

Table C-3 (cont'd)

University		Europe*	Hong Kong	United States	Other Countries	Total
Laurentian	1975	12	5	6	30	53
	1976	6	8	11	46	71
		- 6	+ 3	+ 5	+ 16	+ 18
McMaster	1975	52	195	61	313	621
	1976	63	225	43	295	626
		+ 11	+ 30	— 18	- 18	+ 5
Ottawa	1975	39	186	90	276	591
	1976	42	251	86	410	789
		+ 3	+ 65	- 4	+ 134	+ 198
Toronto and Affiliates	1975	217	756	833	587	2,393
	1976	221	1,108	743	653	2,725
		+ 4	+ 352	- 90	+ 66	+ 332
Queen's	1975	53	74	154	184	465
	1976	55	88	134	187	464
		+ 2	+ 14	- 20	+ 3	- 1
Ryerson	1975	19	143	35	175	372
	1976	17	146	26	187	376
		- 2	+ 3	- 9	+ 12	+ 4
Trent	1975	7	10	19	15	51
	1976	9	13	27	23	72
		+ 2	+ 3	+ 8	+ 8	+ 21
Sir Wilfrid Laurier	1975	8	50	22	38	118
	1976	8	63	22	57	150
		0	+ 13	0	+ 19	+ 32
Waterloo	1975	54	336	75	355	820
	1976	53	439	70	383	945
		— 1	+103	- 5	+ 28	+ 125
Windsor	1975	23	385	257	374	1,039
	1976	22	552	214	466	1,254
		- 1	+167	- 43	+ 92	+ 215
Western and Affiliates	1975	44	394	89	400	927
	1976	57	434	74	374	939
		+ 13	+ 40	- 15	- 26	+ 12
York	1975	79	227	267	343	916
	1976	116	417	235	420	1,188
		+ 37	+190	- 32	+ 77	+ 272

Table C-3 (cont'd)

University		Europe*	Hong Kong	United States	Other Countries	Total
Brandon	1975	3	23	18	28	72
	1976	3	23	8	23	57
		0	0	- 10	- 5	- 15
Manitoba and Affiliates	1975	47	320	47	378	792
	1976	40	449	46	448	983
		- 7	+ 129	- 1	+ 70	+ 191
Winnipeg	1975	8	113	9	86	216
	1976	13	183	9	105	310
		+ 5	+ 70	0	+ 19	+ 94
Regina	1975	7	294	25	143	469
	1976	5	558	17	187	767
		- 2	+ 264	- 8	+ 44	+ 298
Saskatchewan	1975	18	267	22	127	434
	1976	26	565	26	211	828
		+ 8	+ 298	+ 4	+ 84	+ 394
Alberta	1975	51	446	95	337	929
	1976	71	557	98	371	1,097
		+ 20	+ 111	+ 3	+ 34	+ 168
Calgary	1975	44	678	123	199	1,044
	1976	51	683	95	191	1,020
		+ 7	+ 5	- 28	- 8	- 24
Lethbridge	1975	2	28	15	9	54
	1976	3	64	8	17	92
		+ 1	+ 36	- 7	+ 8	+ 38
British Columbia	1975	164	44	206	236	650
	1976	170	42	284	268	764
		+ 6	- 2	+ 78	+ 32	+ 114
Notre Dame	1975	6	22	19	56	103
	1976	3	15	8	30	56
		- 3	- 7	- 11	- 26	- 47
Simon Fraser	1975	52	145	172	98	467
	1976	53	237	125	133	548
		+ 1	+ 92	- 47	+ 35	+ 81
Victoria	1975	25	53	62	29	169
	1976	25	62	53	35	175
		0	+ 9	- 9	+ 6	+ 6
Sub-Total	1975	1,999	6,331	5,803	9,669	23,802
	1976	2,230	8,689	5,387	11,060	27,366
		+ 231	+ 2,358	- 416	+ 1,391	+3,564

Table C-3 (cont'd)

University		Europe*	Hong Kong	United States	Other Countries	Total
Other Institutions	1975	37	108	301	72	524
	1976	48	85	270	116	518
		+ 10	- 24	- 30	+ 40	- 5
Total	1975	2,036	6,439	6,104	9,741	24,320
	1976	2,278	8,774	5,657	11,176	27,885
		+ 242	+2,335	- 447	+1,435	+ 3.565

Note: For 1976 the geographic origin of 1,551 foreign university students could not be determined.

* Includes Japan, Israel, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand

Table C-4

Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1973 to 1977

University and Province	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Memorial	83	127	142	163	193
Prince Edward Island	61	61	67	58	62
Acadia	103	132	110	128	128
Dalhousie	294	358	362	459	547
King's College University	8	6	15	9	4
Mount St. Vincent	23	52	59	76	88
Nova Scotia Art & Design	46	150	112	97	73
Nova Scotia Technical College	13	18	19	40	58
St. Francis Xavier	246	255	202	164	172
St. Mary's	194	218	258	361	393
Sub-total Nova Scotia	927	1,189	1,137	1,334	1,463
Moncton	14	23	27	51	47
Mount Allison	65	73	65	77	50
New Brunswick	185	193	218	288	357
Sub-total New Brunswick	264	289	310	416	454
Bishop's	81	90	119	159	148
Concordia	878	1,442	2,017	2,801	2,619
Laval	563	538	668	775	854
McGill	1,934	2,126	2,494	2,863	2,853
Montreal	828	841	909	970	944
Quebec	193	264	380	391	458
Sherbrooke	173	193	184	205	229
Sub-total Quebec	4,650	5,494	6,771	8,164	8,105
Brock	74	120	202	177	132
Carleton	278	371	495	624	594
Guelph	259	311	429	620	651
Lakehead	122	184	264	346	458
Laurentian	28	34	51	77	79
McMaster	411	455	620	644	549
Ottawa	377	429	589	817	734
Queen's	397	400	467	472	478
Ryerson	204	252	365	402	366
Toronto	1,465	1,741	2,409	2,777	3,053
Trent	24	35	55	74	69
Waterloo	417	585	819	971	851
Western	503	750	927	947	841
Wilfrid Laurier	74	80	116	160	149
Windsor	549	636	1,033	1,295	1,261
York	493	608	916	1,228	1,105
Sub-total Ontario	5,675	6,991	9,757	11,631	11,370

Table C-4 (cont'd)

Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1973 to 1977 (cont'd)

University and Province	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Brandon	20	20	71	60	62
Manitoba	379	596	787	1,027	1,298
Winnipeg	50	87	212	319	263
Sub-total Manitoba	449	703	1,070	1,406	1,623
Regina	76	150	459	786	626
Saskatchewan	174	236	437	847	753
Sub-total Saskatchewan	250	386	896	1,633	1,379
Alberta	639	813	925	1,141	1,130
Calgary	212	373	1,028	1,067	1,011
Lethbridge	14	33	53	96	121
Sub-total Alberta	865	1,219	2,006	2,304	2,262
British Columbia	546	568	635	801	672
Simon Fraser	268	321	444	630	896
Victoria	138	141	164	185	202
Sub-total British Columbia	952	1,030	1,243	1,616	1,770
Total	14,176	17,489	23,399	28,725	28,681
Other university-related institutions	774	546	605	711	699
Grand Total	14,950	18,035	24,004	29,436	29,380

Table C-5

Sponsored and Private Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1975 to 1977

University	1975					1976					Percentage change over 1975	1977					Percentage change over 1976
	Sponsored		Private		Total	Sponsored		Private		Total		Sponsored		Private		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Memorial	5	3.5	137	96.5	142	10	6.1	153	93.9	163	14.8	9	4.7	184	95.3	193	18.4
Prince Edward Island	1	1.5	66	98.5	67	3	5.2	55	94.8	58	- 13.4	1	1.6	61	98.4	62	6.9
Acadia	2	1.8	108	98.2	110	1	0.8	127	99.2	128	16.4	5	3.9	123	96.1	128	0.0
Dalhousie	21	5.8	341	94.2	362	17	3.7	442	96.3	459	26.8	25	4.6	522	95.4	547	19.2
Mount St. Vincent	2	3.4	57	96.6	59	1	1.3	75	98.7	76	28.8	2	2.3	86	97.7	88	15.8
Nova Scotia Art & Design	5	4.5	107	95.5	112	2	2.1	95	97.9	97	- 13.4	1	1.4	72	98.6	73	- 14.7
Nova Scotia Tech. College	-	-	19	100.0	19	4	10.0	36	90.0	40	110.5	1	1.7	57	98.3	58	45.0
St. Francis Xavier	18	8.9	184	91.1	202	6	3.7	158	96.3	164	- 18.8	5	2.9	167	97.1	172	4.9
St. Mary,s	4	1.6	254	98.4	258	1	0.3	360	99.7	361	39.9	3	0.8	390	99.2	393	8.9
King's College University	0	-	15	100.0	15	-	-	9	100.0	9	- 40.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4	- 55.6
Sub-total Nova Scotia	52	4.6	1,085	95.4	1,137	32	2.4	1,302	97.6	1,334	17.3	42	2.9	1,421	97.1	1,463	9.7
Mount Allison	1	1.5	64	98.5	65	3	3.9	74	96.1	77	18.5	0	0.0	50	100.0	50	- 35.1
Moncton	1	3.7	26	96.3	27	4	7.8	47	92.2	51	88.9	7	14.9	40	85.1	47	- 7.8
New Brunswick	71	32.6	147	67.4	218	92	31.9	196	68.1	288	32.1	117	32.8	240	67.2	357	24.0
Sub-total New Brunswick	73	23.5	237	76.5	310	99	23.8	317	76.2	416	34.2	124	27.3	330	72.7	454	9.1

Table C-5 (cont'd)

Sponsored and Private Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1975 to 1977

University	1975					1976					Percentage change over 1975	1977					Percentage change over 1976
	Sponsored		Private		Total	Sponsored		Private		Total		Sponsored		Private		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%		%
McGill	127	5.1	2,367	94.9	2,494	130	4.5	2,733	95.5	2,863	14.8	153	5.4	2,700	94.6	2,853	- 0.4
Montreal	329	36.2	580	63.8	909	367	38.8	603	62.2	970	6.7	318	33.7	626	66.3	944	- 2.7
Quebec	147	38.7	233	61.3	380	117	29.9	274	70.1	391	2.9	139	30.3	319	69.7	458	17.1
Concordia	54	2.7	1,963	97.3	2,017	109	3.9	2,692	96.1	2,801	38.9	114	4.4	2,505	95.6	2,619	- 6.5
Laval	278	41.6	390	58.4	668	361	46.6	414	53.4	775	16.0	349	40.9	505	59.1	854	10.2
Sherbrooke	83	45.1	101	54.9	184	91	44.4	114	55.6	205	11.4	92	40.2	137	59.8	229	11.7
Bishop's	2	1.7	117	98.3	119	-	-	159	100.0	159	33.6	1	0.7	147	99.3	148	- 6.9
Sub-total Quebec	1,020	15.1	5,751	84.9	6,771	1,175	14.4	6,989	85.6	8,164	20.6	1,166	14.4	6,939	85.6	8,105	- 0.7
Brock	46	22.8	156	77.2	202	31	17.5	146	82.5	177	- 12.4	10	7.6	122	92.4	132	- 25.4
Carleton	56	11.3	439	88.7	495	100	16.0	524	84.0	624	26.1	85	14.3	509	85.7	594	- 4.8
Guelph	82	19.1	347	80.9	429	69	11.1	551	88.9	620	44.5	67	10.3	584	89.7	651	5.0
Lakehead	6	2.4	245	97.6	251	12	3.5	334	96.5	346	37.8	12	2.6	446	97.4	458	32.4
Laurentian	7	16.7	35	83.3	42	5	6.5	72	93.5	77	83.3	13	16.5	66	83.5	79	2.6
McMaster	21	3.4	588	96.6	609	19	3.0	625	97.0	644	5.7	13	2.4	536	97.6	549	- 14.8
Ottawa	50	7.6	604	92.4	654	108	13.2	709	86.8	817	24.9	73	9.9	661	90.1	734	- 10.2
Queen's	51	11.0	411	89.0	462	36	7.7	430	92.3	466	0.9	32	6.7	446	93.3	478	2.6
Toronto	140	5.9	2,226	94.1	2,368	106	3.8	2,671	96.2	2,777	17.3	115	3.8	2,938	96.2	3,053	9.9
Trent	-	-	51	100.0	51	6	8.1	68	91.9	74	45.1	2	2.9	67	97.1	69	- 6.8
Waterloo	55	6.7	760	93.3	815	60	6.2	911	93.8	971	19.1	57	6.7	794	93.3	851	- 12.4
Western	60	6.6	852	93.4	912	44	4.6	903	95.4	947	3.8	34	4.0	807	96.0	841	- 11.2
Windsor	32	3.1	1,000	96.9	1,032	25	1.9	1,270	98.1	1,295	25.5	25	2.0	1,236	98.0	1,261	- 2.6
York	45	5.0	861	95.0	906	42	3.4	1,184	96.6	1,226	35.3	35	3.2	1,070	96.8	1,105	- 9.9
Ryerson	27	7.4	338	92.6	365	12	3.0	390	97.0	402	10.1	11	3.0	355	97.0	366	- 8.9
Wilfrid Laurier	5	4.1	116	95.9	121	6	3.8	154	96.2	160	32.2	2	1.3	147	98.7	149	- 6.9
Sub-total Ontario	683	7.0	9,031	93.0	9,714	681	5.9	10,942	94.1	11,623	19.7	586	5.2	10,784	94.8	11,370	- 2.1

Table C-1 (cont'd)

Sponsored and Private Foreign Students by Intended University and Province, 1975 to 1977

University	1975					1976					Percentage change over 1975	1977					Percentage change over 1976
	Sponsored		Private		Total	Sponsored		Private		Total		Sponsored		Private		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%		
Manitoba	91	11.6	696	88.4	787	113	11.0	913	89.0	1,026	30.4	120	9.2	1,178	90.8	1,298	26.5
Winnipeg	5	2.4	207	97.6	212	8	2.5	311	97.5	319	50.5	6	2.3	257	97.7	263	- 17.6
Brandon	4	5.6	67	94.4	71	3	5.0	57	95.0	60	- 15.5	4	6.5	58	93.5	62	3.3
Sub-total Manitoba	100	9.3	970	90.7	1,070	124	8.8	1,281	91.2	1,405	31.3	130	8.0	1,493	92.0	1,623	15.5
Saskatchewan	39	8.9	398	91.1	437	57	6.7	790	93.3	847	93.8	60	8.0	693	92.0	753	- 11.1
Regina	17	3.7	442	96.3	459	17	2.2	769	97.8	786	71.2	18	2.9	608	97.1	626	- 20.4
Sub-total Saskatchewan	56	6.3	840	93.8	896	74	4.5	1,559	95.5	1,633	82.2	78	5.7	1,301	94.3	1,379	- 15.6
Alberta	117	12.6	808	87.4	925	109	9.6	1,032	90.4	1,141	23.4	87	7.7	1,043	92.3	1,130	- 0.9
Calgary	48	4.7	980	95.3	1,028	32	3.0	1,035	97.0	1,067	3.8	71	7.0	940	93.0	1,011	- 5.2
Lethbridge	-	-	53	100.0	53	2	2.1	94	97.9	96	81.1	2	1.7	119	98.3	121	26.0
Sub-total Alberta	165	8.2	1,841	91.8	2,006	143	6.2	2,161	93.8	2,304	14.9	160	7.1	2,102	92.9	2,262	- 1.6
British Columbia	97	15.3	538	84.7	635	110	13.7	691	86.3	801	26.1	101	15.0	571	85.0	672	- 16.1
Victoria	8	4.9	156	95.1	164	8	4.3	177	95.7	185	12.8	5	2.5	197	97.5	202	9.2
Simon Fraser	23	5.2	421	94.8	444	18	2.9	612	97.1	630	41.9	26	2.9	870	97.1	896	42.2
Notre Dame	-	-	102	100.0	102	3	5.1	56	94.9	59	- 57.8	-		-		-	-
Sub-total British Columbia	128	9.5	1,217	90.5	1,345	139	8.3	1,536	91.7	1,675	24.5	132	7.5	1,638	92.5	1,770	5.7
Total*	2,283	9.6	21,175	90.4	23,458	2,480	8.6	26,295	91.4	28,775	22.7	2,426	8.5	26,253	91.5	28,681	- 0.3

* In addition, there were 546 foreign students admitted to other university related institutions in 1975, 661 in 1976, and 699 in 1977.

APPENDIX D

Marginal Student Costs

The marginal cost of a student is the extra cost incurred by the University by virtue of his addition to it. It is a simple concept in principle, but raises problems of interpretation in practice. One obvious point is that marginal cost makes sense only on an assumption of constant quality. This raises problems in the education field, since the marginal cost of a student must be assessed subject to the condition that he is just as well-taught, on average, as students were before he was added, and that the average quality of teaching is not changed by his addition. If classes, in which size matters, are made bigger, or waiting-time for library books longer, the extra money-cost of the extra man is not true marginal cost, because quality of teaching (that is to say, of the product) has deteriorated. A measure of the deterioration (if it could be obtained) would have to be added to the extra financial or resource cost to find the marginal cost.

Another complication is that graduates are not the only products of universities; there is also research by the staff. This means that the marginal cost of a student must be assessed subject to the further condition that his advent does not alter the output of staff research. If it in fact reduces it, then the value of the reduction in research output (if, again,

it could be measured) ought to be added to the other components of the marginal student cost.

To arrive at long-term marginal cost we should assume that a university is full to capacity, with all its staff and faculties in balance with each other. Add one student: the long-term marginal cost is that of expanding all the relevant staffs and facilities so that the previous balance and previous quality of teaching and other services are restored. Long-term marginal cost differs from average cost only in so far as there are economies or diseconomies of scale. That there are some economies in teaching is obvious; formal lectures cost no more to deliver to an enlarged audience (though a larger lecture-room is needed), and no university has yet found it is necessary to have two Presidents. The estimation of long-term marginal cost can be approached by either accounting or statistical routes and both have been employed by academic workers in this field. It seems reasonable to conclude that the long-term marginal cost of a student is not far short of his full average cost.

Short-term marginal cost is not an easy concept in this field. In a university, the buildings and parts of the administration, for instance, may have genuinely unused capacity in the sense that they can deal with more students without either additional resources or significant deterioration in the quality of the service they provide. As already noted,

some fixed plant (e.g. the periodical stock of the library) will yield its extra services only at the cost of some deterioration (longer queues). More important, the teaching staff, if unchanged in size, will provide additional teaching only at the cost of some fall in research output; the staff has no true excess capacity unless it may be presumed to be initially doing too much research in comparison with its teaching. The same is true of support staff whose activities may be switched from supporting staff research to supporting teaching. And, of course, if the staff adjust to a larger student load by spreading their teaching efforts more thinly, there is presumably a deterioration in the quality of the product.

In a very large part of the three-quarters of university resource which consist of direct labour, there is likely to be little "pure" excess capacity available for extra student load without contervailing losses - unless one values research at a markedly lower level in relation to teaching than academics do. The practical conclusion would be that the true short-term marginal cost of students is not, as one might think at first sight, a small fraction of average cost, but quite a substantial fraction - probably a half or more - and therefore not so far below long-term marginal cost.

Source: Adapted from the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals and University Grants Committee Reports: "Tuition Fees" (Interim Report of a Joint Working Party) November 1975, p.8.